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100TH CONGRESS
1st Session

SENATE

REPORT
100-17

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
UNITED STATES SENATE

99TH CONGRESS

FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS

MARCH 19 (legislative day, MARCH 17), 1987.—Ordered to be printed

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WASHINGTON : 1987

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(100th Congress, 1st Session)

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(99th Congress, 1st Session)

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(99th Congress, 2d Session)

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J. JAMES EXON, Nebraska
CARL LEVIN, Michigan
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Massachusetts
JEFF BINGAMAN, New Mexico
ALAN J. DIXON, Illinois
JOHN GLENN, Ohio

NOTE.—Senator John P. East, Republican from North Carolina, served on the Senate Armed Services Committee from January 3, 1983, until his death on June 29, 1986. On July 14, 1986 Congressman James T. Broyhill, Republican from North Carolina, was sworn in as a Senator and the Senate passed S. Res. 443 appointing Senator Broyhill to the Committee on Armed Services.

CARL M. SMITH, *Staff Director and Chief Counsel*
ARNOLD L. PUNARO, *Staff Director for the Minority*
PATRICK A. TUCKER, *General Counsel*
CHRISTINE COWART DAUTH, *Chief Clerk*

NOTE.—During the Second Session of the 99th Congress, James F. McGovern was Staff Director and Chief Counsel to the Senate Committee on Armed Services until his resignation on November 18, 1986.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES,
Washington, DC.

Hon. GEORGE BUSH,
President of the Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Senate Rule XXVI.8(b) requires the submission by March 31 of this year of a report on the activities of committees for the previous Congress.

In accordance with the requirements, I am submitting the report on the activities of the Senate Committee on Armed Services during the 99th Congress. This report, which outlines the most noteworthy legislative and other achievements of our Committee, was prepared late in 1986 at the direction of our distinguished former Chairman, Senator Barry Goldwater.

Sincerely,

SAM NUNN, *Chairman.*

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To authorize appropriations for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for such Department for fiscal year 1987, to revise and improve military compensation programs, to improve defense procurement procedures, to authorize certain construction at military installations for fiscal year 1987, to authorize appropriations for national security programs of the Department of Energy for fiscal year 1987, and for other purposes (Public Law 99-661, 99th Congress, S. 2638, November 14, 1986)	46
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INTRODUCTION

Since 1969, the Senate Armed Services Committee has published annually (except after the first session of the 97th Congress) a summary of its activities in order to provide a concise historical record for the members of the committee and the Senate. In 1970, the Legislative Reorganization Act was passed, requiring that similar activity reports be filed by each committee every Congress. Specifically, the Act requires that:

> Each committee of the Senate shall submit * * * a report on the activities of that committee (with regard to) review and study, on a continuing basis, (of) the application, administration, and execution of those, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of that committee.

This report presents a summary of the legislative and oversight activities of the Senate Armed Services Committee during the 99th Congress.

The Annual Authorization Process—Historical Development

The committee's primary responsibility is for matters relating to the common defense. The annual authorization process is the principal method by which the committee reviews the policies, programs, and budget, of the Department of Defense.

Authority in this area has developed significantly since 1959. Section 412(b) of the military construction bill of that year proposed an authorization requirement for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels. The committee report on that bill reflected the consensus of the committee that "a thorough examination of this area of activity may serve to reduce the enormous cost of defense and should assist the Committee on Appropriations in their consideration of the mammoth defense budget." [1]

Public Law 86-146 (section 412(b)) was the first of a number of laws which significantly widened the committee's annual authority over specific parts of the defense budget. In 1962 and 1963, section 412(b) was amended to include authorization requirements for research, development, test, and evaluation. The relationship between the development and procurement of weapons is very close and the committee found that adequate consideration of procurement programs required parallel consideration of related research and development. Further amendments to section 412(b) were added in 1965, 1969, and 1970, extending the authorization review

[1] Senate Report 86-296, 86th Congress, 1st Session, May 19, 1959, page 16.

to the procurement of tracked vehicles, small arms and artillery, and torpedoes.

In 1967, the committee expanded the annual authorization process to include the area of defense manpower. From 1967 through 1973, section 412(b) was amended to require committee authorization of the Selected Reserve, active duty military and civilian manpower levels for the Department of Defense, as well as the average military student training loads.

All of the provisions of section 412(b) were codified into section 138 of title 10, United States Code, in 1973. The expanded scope of the authorization requirements has considerably enhanced the ability of the Senate Armed Services Committee to review and evaluate defense policies and programs.

In examining defense programs during the authorization process, the legislative and investigative functions of the committee are often combined. For example, to determine manpower ceilings the committee will review manpower requirements and objectives in light of the perceived threat and present capabilities. During this review, the committee also evaluates the manpower objectives and whether they are being met by qualified personnel. Then, it will examine the planned changes in overall force structure, particularly as it relates to the addition of new ships and aircraft to any requested increase in manpower levels. The committee carefully scrutinizes the Department of Defense authorization request to see if it should be altered and then makes its recommendations to the Senate.

Annual Authorization Bills of the 99th Congress

The congressional budget process puts stringent time constraints on the committee's review of the defense budget. Each year until 1986, the Armed Services Committee was required to report to the Senate Committee on the Budget by March 15 on its recommendation for overall defense funding in the upcoming fiscal year. By May 15, the Congress was required to complete action on a First Concurrent Budget Resolution which set the target funding levels for the National Defense budget function for that fiscal year, and at the same time, the Armed Services Committee was expected to complete its detailed review of the defense budget request and report a defense authorization bill to the Senate.

In late 1985, the Gramm/Rudman/Hollings legislation was enacted which, among other things, established an accelerated schedule for congressional budget review. Beginning in 1986, the Armed Services Committee was required to report to the Budget Committee by February 25 on an overall funding level for defense in the next fiscal year, and the Congress was required to complete action on the Budget Resolution by April 15. No specific date is set for reporting a defense authorization bill to the Senate.

During the 99th Congress, the Congress reviewed the administration's budget requests for fiscal years 1986 and 1987. The committee did not provide official guidance to the Senate Budget Committee in either year. However, the committee attempted in both years to adhere as closely as possible to the Budget Resolution targets during markup and conference action on defense authorization measures.

For fiscal year 1986, the Budget Resolution allowed $302.5 billion in budget authority and $267.1 billion in outlays for the National Defense function; the Defense Authorization conference agreement for that year provided $302.5 billion in budget authority and approximately $270 billion in outlays. For fiscal year 1987, the Budget Resolution allowed $292.2 billion in budget authority and $279.2 billion in outlays; the Defense Authorization conference agreement provided $291.9 billion in budget authority and approximately $279 billion in outlays.

The following tables summarize the direct authorizations and budgetary impact in the Defense Authorization bills for fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

[Dollars in billions; totals may not add due to rounding]

	FY 1986 request	Senate	House	Conference
Procurement	$106.8	$97.3	$91.4	$99.1
Research, development, test, and evaluation	39.3	35.7	33.8	35.5
Operation and maintenance	82.5	79.4	79.9	79.3
Working capital funds	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7
Military construction/family housing	10.3	8.8	9.6	9.2
DOE weapons programs	8.0	7.6	7.7	7.7
Military personnel	73.6	71.4	69.1	70.5
Other provisions	0	.5	0	.4
Total	322.2	302.3	293.2	302.5

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987

[Dollars in billions; totals may not add due to rounding]

	FY 1987 request	Senate	House	Conference
Procurement	$95.8	$85.6	$78.7	$85.1
Research, development, test, and evaluation	41.9	36.4	33.8	36.2
Operation and maintenance	85.9	80.7	81.4	78.6
Working capital funds	1.2	1.1	1.2	.9
Military construction/family housing	10.1	8.5	8.3	8.4
DOE weapons programs	8.2	7.4	7.5	7.5
Military personnel	76.6			
Other provisions	.5	.9	1.2	.8
Total	320.3	220.6	212.0	217.5

The committee gave careful consideration to its recommendations for defense authorization measures during the 99th Congress.

During the review of the Fiscal Year 1986 Defense Authorization bills, the committee and subcommittees held a total of 50 hearings on the bill during February and March, 1985. The committee then met for 7 days to consider subcommittee recommendations and to approve a bill which was reported to the Senate on April 29. On May 15, the committee reconvened to consider possible amendments to the bill and reported an amended original bill on May 16. After consideration of over 100 amendments during 9 days of debate in the Senate, the bill was approved on June 5. The Committee on Conference met for 10 days and reported a conference agreement on July 29. The conference report was approved in the

Senate on July 30 and in the Houses on October 29. The bill was subsequently enacted into public law on November 8 (Public Law No. 99-145).

During the period February through May, 1986, the committee and subcommittees held a total of 43 hearings on the Fiscal Year 1987 Defense Authorization bill. The committee then met for 7 days to consider recommendations of the subcommittees and to approve a bill which was reported to the Senate on July 8. After 7 days of debate and consideration of 82 amendments, the bill was passed by the Senate on August 9. The Committee on Conference on the Defense Authorization bill met for 8 days during September and October and reported a conference agreement on October 14, which was passed by both Houses on October 15. The measure was subsequently enacted into Public Law on November 14, 1986 (Public Law No. 99-661).

Other Legislative Activity

The annual authorization bill is the major legislative activity of the committee. Frequently, legislative proposals are incorporated into the authorization bill in lieu of separate legislation. During 1986, the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act was also a major legislative initiative for the committee.

In addition, during the first session of the 99th Congress the committee reported the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1986; a resolution authorizing the promotions of Lt. Gen. Eaker, USAF (ret.) and Lt. Gen. Doolittle, USAF (ret.); a resolution approving the obligation of funds made available by PL 98-473 for procurement of the MX missile; a resolution upgrading the U.S./Soviet Direct Communications Link; two bills amending the Panama Canal Act of 1979; the Panama Canal Commission Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1986; the Veterans' Educational Assistance Eligibility Amendments of 1985; and a resolution recognizing the vital role of the National Guard and Reserve.

During the second session, the committee additionally reported the Military Retirement Reform Act of 1986; the Department of Defense Supplemental Authorization Act, 1986; the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987; and the Panama Canal Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1987.

A summary of this legislation is included in this report.

Oversight and Review

One method by which the committee performs its oversight functions is by requesting from the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Service Chiefs of Staff, the Comptroller General, the Library of Congress, and the Congressional Budget Office reports on subjects that merit continuing congressional review. The process of acquisition of selected major weapons systems, for example, is monitored through a Department of Defense quarterly reporting system that is required by statute.

Nonlegislative investigations are another part of the committee's defense related oversight responsibilities. These include committee, subcommittee, individual Senator and committee staff investigations into matters of public concern. For example, in January 1985, the committee received briefings on the Air/Land Battle conven-

tional doctrine and U.S. Maritime strategy. In February, the committee received testimony on Soviet strategic force developments, Soviet treaty compliance, and U.S. arms control policy. In May, the committee heard from the President's Chemical Warfare Review Commission, received testimony on the military implications of Soviet treaty violations, and received a briefing from the intelligence community on the proliferation of chemical weapons. In October, the committee received testimony on nuclear winter and was briefed on the political and military aspects of a proposed sale of arms to Jordan.

During 1986, the committee received testimony in January on state-sponsored terrorism and its implications for U.S. foreign policy. In March, administration officials briefed the committee on the President's request to provide additional assistance to the Nicaraguan resistance. In April, the committee received a briefing on U.S. military operations in Libya, and held two days of hearings on nuclear testing issues. And in July, the Task Force on Inventory Management held its initial hearing on the security and effectiveness of inventory management in the Department of Defense.

The committee receives briefings each year from the Government intelligence agencies. All of these investigations and briefings increase the committee's understanding of national security issues and better enable it to oversee national defense programs and policies.

Nominations

Another important function of the committee is to assist the Senate in exercising its constitutional duties in the nomination process. The committee considers all nominations for the Department of Defense positions requiring the advice and consent of the Senate. The committee acted on 13 statutory nominations in 1985 and 13 such nominations in 1986. All of these nominations were later confirmed by the Senate.

Following hearings and favorable committee reports, Edward C. Aldridge, Jr. was confirmed as Secretary of the Air Force; Robert B. Barker was confirmed as Chairman of the Military Liaison Committee to the Department of Energy; M.D.B. Carlisle was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs); Chapman B. Cox was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel); Admiral William J. Crowe, Jr., USN, was confirmed as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Robert K. Dawson was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works); Robert C. Duncan was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Technology) and Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency; Sylvester R. Foley, Jr., was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Energy (Defense Programs); H. Lawrence Garrett, III, was confirmed as General Counsel of the Department of Defense; Richard P. Godwin was confirmed as Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition; Donald A. Hicks was confirmed as Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering; Richard N. Holwill was confirmed as a Member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission; Carol Johnson Johns was confirmed as a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences; John E. Krings was

confirmed to be Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, Department of Defense; James F. McGovern was confirmed to be Under Secretary of the Air Force; Sam A. Nixon was confirmed as a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences; Mario Efrain Ramirez was confirmed as a Member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences; Russell A. Rourke was confirmed as Secretary of the Air Force; John W. Shannon was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics); Walter J. Shea was confirmed as a Member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission; Robert B. Sims was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs); Michael P. W. Stone was confirmed as Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management); Eugene R. Sullivan was confirmed as a Judge of the United States Court of Military Appeals; Admiral Carlisle A.H. Trost, USN, was confirmed as Chief of Naval Operations; General Larry D. Welch, USAF, was confirmed as Chief of Staff, United States Air Force; and George Woloshyn was confirmed as Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

In addition, over 89,100 nominations for military promotions were considered by the committee.

The Work of Subcommittees

The subcommittees of the Senate Armed Services Committee always play a vital part in the committee's work. The Subcommittees on Military Construction, Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces, Preparedness, Sea Power and Force Projection, Manpower and Personnel, and, Defense Acquisition Policy spent long hours examining the appropriate portions of the defense authorization request, greatly enhancing the full committee's ability to make constructive recommendations to the Senate. In addition, in 1985, the Task Force on Defense Organization made an exhaustive study of options to reorganize the Department of Defense. And, in May 1986, the Task Force on Inventory Management was established to analyize the security and effectiveness of inventory management in the Department of Defense.

JURISDICTION

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (Public Law 601 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, approved Aug. 2, 1946, amended by Public Law 91-510 approved Oct. 26, 1970) in Part I created the standing committees of the Senate and provided that the Committee on Armed Services should consist of 13 Senators; amended by S. Res. 18 of the 82d Congress (1953) to consist of 15 Senators; amended by S. Res. 24 of the 86th Congress (1959) to consist of 17 Senators; amended by S. Res. 11 of the 90th congress (1967) to consist of 18 Senators; amended by P.L. 91-510 (1970) to consist of 15 Senators; amended by S. Res. 15, of the 92d Congress to consist of 16 Senators; amended by S. Res. 10 of the 93d Congress (1973) to consist of 15 Senators; amended by S. Res. 17 of the 94th Congress (1975) to consist of 16 Senators and further amended by S. Res. 4, and subsequently by S. Res. 82, 95th Congress (1977) to consist of 18 Senators, and that to said committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials and other matters relating to the following subjects; (Rule XXV(c) of the Standing Rules of the Senate.)

1. Aeronautical and space activities peculiar to or primarily associated with the development of weapons systems or military operations.
2. The common defense.
3. Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, and the Department of the Air Force, generally.
4. Maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, including administration, sanitation, and government of the Canal Zone.
5. Military research and development.
6. National security aspects of nuclear energy.
7. Naval petroleum reserves, except those in Alaska.
8. Pay, promotion, retirement, and other benefits and privileges of members of the Armed Forces, including overseas education of civilian and military dependents.
9. Selective service system.
10. Strategic and critical materials necessary for the common defense.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

99TH CONGRESS

BARRY GOLDWATER, Arizona, *Chairman*
*January 14, 1969**

STROM THURMOND, South Carolina
*January 14, 1959**
JOHN W. WARNER, Virginia
*January 23, 1979**
GORDON J. HUMPHREY, New Hampshire
*January 23, 1979**
WILLIAM S. COHEN, Maine
*January 23, 1979**
DAN QUAYLE, Indiana
*January 5, 1981**
PETE WILSON, California
*January 3, 1983**
JEREMIAH DENTON, Alabama
*February 21, 1985**
PHIL GRAMM, Texas
*February 21, 1985**
JAMES T. BROYHILL, North Carolina
*July 14, 1986**

SAM NUNN, Georgia
*January 4, 1973**
JOHN C. STENNIS, Mississippi
*January 15, 1951**
GARY HART, Colorado
*January 17, 1975**
J. JAMES EXON, Nebraska
*January 23, 1979**
CARL LEVIN, Michigan
*January 23, 1979**
EDWARD M. KENNEDY, Massachusetts
*January 3, 1983**
JEFF BINGAMAN, New Mexico
*January 3, 1983**
ALAN J. DIXON, Illinois
*February 9, 1984**
JOHN GLENN, Ohio
*February 21, 1985**

*Date of appointment to Senate Committee on Armed Services.

NOTE.—Senator John P. East, Republican from North Carolina, was a member of the Senate Committee on Armed Services from January 3, 1983 until his death on June 29, 1986. During the 99th Congress Senator East served on the Subcommittees on Military Construction, Preparedness and Manpower and Personnel. On July 14, 1986 Congressman James T. Broyhill, Republican from North Carolina, was sworn in as a Senator and the Senate passed S. Res. 443 appointing Senator Broyhill to the Committees on Armed Services and Judiciary.

The Senate Committees on Military Affairs, on the Militia, and Naval Affairs were established on December 10, 1816. The Committee on the Militia was merged with the Committee on Military Affairs in 1858 to form the Military Affairs and Militia Committee. However, in 1872 the Committee dropped "Militia" from its name. The Military Affairs and Naval Affairs Committees existed until 1947 when they were combined by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 into a new standing committee, the current Armed Services Committee.

SUBCOMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

Republican Members	*Democratic Members*
Subcommittee on Military Construction	
SENATOR THURMOND *(Chairman)*	SENATOR BINGAMAN *(Ranking)*
SENATOR WARNER	SENATOR STENNIS
SENATOR HUMPHREY	SENATOR HART
SENATOR BROYHILL	
Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces	
SENATOR WARNER *(Chairman)*	SENATOR HART *(Ranking)*
SENATOR GOLDWATER	SENATOR NUNN
SENATOR THURMOND	SENATOR STENNIS
SENATOR COHEN	SENATOR EXON
SENATOR QUAYLE	SENATOR LEVIN
SENATOR WILSON	
Subcommittee on Preparedness	
SENATOR HUMPHREY *(Chairman)*	SENATOR DIXON *(Ranking)*
SENATOR GOLDWATER	SENATOR LEVIN
SENATOR DENTON	SENATOR KENNEDY
SENATOR GRAMM	SENATOR GLENN
SENATOR BROYHILL	
Subcommittee on Sea Power and Force Projection	
SENATOR COHEN *(Chairman)*	SENATOR EXON *(Ranking)*
SENATOR QUAYLE	SENATOR NUNN
SENATOR WILSON	SENATOR STENNIS
SENATOR DENTON	SENATOR HART
SENATOR GRAMM	
Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel	
SENATOR WILSON *(Chairman)*	SENATOR GLENN *(Ranking)*
SENATOR THURMOND	SENATOR NUNN
SENATOR COHEN	SENATOR EXON
SENATOR DENTON	SENATOR KENNEDY
SENATOR BROYHILL	
Subcommitte on Defense Acquisition Policy	
SENATOR QUAYLE *(Chairman)*	SENATOR LEVIN *(Ranking)*
SENATOR GOLDWATER	SENATOR BINGAMAN
SENATOR WARNER	SENATOR DIXON
SENATOR HUMPHREY	SENATOR GLENN
SENATOR GRAMM	
Task Force on Defense Organization	
SENATOR GOLDWATER *(Co-Chairman)*	SENATOR NUNN *(Co-Chairman)*
SENATOR COHEN	SENATOR BINGAMAN
SENATOR QUAYLE	SENATOR LEVIN
SENATOR WILSON	SENATOR KENNEDY
SENATOR GRAMM	
Task Force on Inventory Management	
SENATOR WILSON *(Chairman)*	SENATOR DIXON *(Ranking)*
SENATOR HUMPHREY	SENATOR LEVIN
SENATOR QUAYLE	

RELATIONSHIP OF ANNUAL AUTHORIZATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

History of Section 138, Title 10, United States Code

(Superseding "Section 412")

The jurisdiction of the committee so far as specific annual authorizations are concerned was increased significantly in 1959 by the enactment of section 412(b) of Public Law 86-149 which required annual congressional authorization of appropriations for the procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels. That law was amended and expanded as follows:

In 1962 (Public Law 88-436) to require similar authorization of appropriations for research, development, test, or evaluation associated with aircraft missiles, and naval vessels;

In 1963 (Public Law 88-174) to require similar authorization of appropriations for all research, development, test, or evaluation carried on by the Department of Defense;

In 1965 (Public Law 89-37) to require authorization of appropriations for the procurement of tracked combat vehicles;

In 1967 (Public Law 90-168) to require annual authorization of the personnel strengths of each of the Selected Reserves of the Reserve components as a prior condition for the appropriation of funds for the pay and allowances for the Reserve components;

In 1969 (Public Law 91-121) to require authorization of appropriations for the procurement of other weapons to or for the use of any armed force of the United States. (Essentially, heavy, medium, and light artillery, antiaircraft artillery, rifles, machineguns, mortars, small arms weapons, and any crew-fired piece using fixed ammunition);

In 1970 (Public Law 91-441) to require authorization of appropriations to or for the use of the Navy for the procurement of torpedoes and related support equipment; and to require authorization of the average annual active duty personnel strength for each component of the Armed Forces as a condition precedent to the appropriation of funds for this purpose;

In 1972 (Public Law 92-436) to require annual authorization for the average military training student loads for each component of the Armed Forces, and modified the provisions relating to authorization for active duty personnel strength;

In 1973 (Public Law 93-155) to require authorization for end strength civilian employment for each component of the Defense Department in each fiscal year.

In 1975 (Public Law 94-106) to require the annual authorization of military construction of ammunition facilities; and

In 1980 (Public Law 96-342) to require the annual authorization of appropriations of funds for the operation and maintenance of

any armed force or the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments) for fiscal years beginning after September 30, 1981.

In 1982 (Public Law 97-86) to require the annual authorization of appropriations of funds for procurement of ammunition or other procurement for any armed force or for agencies of the Department of Defense (other than military departments).

Also, in 1973 these enactments were codified by section 803(a) of Public Law 93-155 into the Title 10, United States Code, as section 138. The law today reads as follows:

§ 138. Annual authorization of appropriations and personnel strengths for the armed forces; annual manpower requirements and operations and maintenance reports

(a) No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year to or for the use of any armed force or obligated or expended for—

(1) procurement of aircraft, missiles, or naval vessels;

(2) any research, development, test, or evaluation, or procurement or production related thereto;

(3) procurement of tracked combat vehicles;

(4) procurement of other weapons;

(5) procurement of naval torpedoes and related support equipment;

(6) military construction (as defined in subsection (f); or

(7) the operation and maintenance of any armed forces or the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments);

(8) procurement of ammunition; or

(9) other procurement by any armed force or by the activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments);

unless funds therefor have been specifically authorized by law.

(b)(1) Congress shall authorize the average personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of each reserve component of the Armed Forces. No funds may be appropriated for any fiscal year for the pay and allowances of members of any Reserve component of the Armed Forces unless the personnel strength of the Selected Reserve of that Reserve component for that fiscal year has been authorized by law.

(2) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Congress each year, not later than February 15, a written report concerning the equipment of the National Guard and the Reserve components of the Armed Forces for each of the three succeeding fiscal years. Each such report shall include—

(A) recommendations as to the type and quantity of each major item of equipment which should be in the inventory of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces;

(B) the quantity and average age of each type of major item of equipment which is expected to be physically available in the inventory of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each Reserve component as of the beginning of each fiscal year covered by the report;

(C) the quantity and cost of each type of major item of equipment which is expected to be procured for the Selective Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each Reserve component from commercial sources or to be transferred to each such Selected Reserve from the active-duty components of the Armed Forces; and

(D) the quantity of each type of major item of equipment which is expected to be retired, decommissioned, transferred, or otherwise removed from the physical inventory of the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of each component and the plans for replacement of that equipment.

The report required by this paragraph shall be prepared and expressed in the same format and with the same level of detail as the information presented in the annual Five Year Defense Program Procurement Annex prepared by the Department of Defense.

LEGISLATION REPORTED AND ENACTED INTO PUBLIC LAW

To authorize appropriations for the military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe personnel levels for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1986, to authorize certain construction at military installations for such fiscal year, to authorize appropriations for the Department of Energy for national security programs for such fiscal year, and for other purposes

(Public Law 99-145, 99th Congress, S. 1160, November 8, 1985)

Summary of Conference Action

The conferees recommended authorizations for the Department of Defense procurement, research, development, test and evaluation, operation and maintenance, and for civil defense, less savings estimated to accrue to the Department of Defense as a result of the repeal of the Walsh/Healy Act that total $215.3 billion. This figure is $15.2 billion below the President's budget request, $0.8 billion above the Senate bill and $8.3 billion above the House amendment.

The conferees agreed to authorizations for Department of Energy National Security programs that total $7.7 billion. This figure is $0.3 billion below the President's budget request, $47 million above the comparable figure in the Senate bill and $34 million below the figure in the House amendment.

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Amounts requested and authorization enacted for procurement for the various services for fiscal year 1986 are shown in the following table:

PROCUREMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Request	Authorization	Change
Army:			
Aircraft	3,892.6	3,676.1	−216.4
Missiles	3,386.7	3,272.7	−114.0
Weapons and tracked combat vehicles	5,739.1	5,211.0	−528.1
Ammunition	2,635.0	2,549.0	−86.0
Other procurement	5,712.8	5,323.5	−389.3
Total Army	21,366.1	20,032.3	−1,333.8
Navy:			
Aircraft	12,062.6	11,599.9	−462.7
Weapons procurement	5,627.9	5,655.1	+27.2
Shipbuilding and conversion	11,411.6	10,001.2	−1,410.4
Other procurement	6,601.2	6,040.8	−560.4

PROCUREMENT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Request	Authorization	Change
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,726.8	1,727.4	+0.6
Total, Navy	37,430.1	35,024.4	−2,405.7
Air Force:			
Aircraft	26,165.5	24,435.5	−1,730.2
Missiles	10,862.7	9,008.6	−1,854.1
Other procurement	9,538.0	8,571.1	−966.9
Total, Air Force	46,566.2	42,015.0	−4,551.2
DOD NATO cooperative programs	0.0	75.0	+75.0
National Guard and Reserve equipment	0.0	658.4	+658.4
Defense agencies	1,391.9	1,342.3	−49.6
Total, procurement	106,754.3	99,147.4	−7,606.9

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

Section 101(c).—Provides authority for multiyear procurement contracts for the following:

(1) T-700 series engines.

(2) Chassis for the M1A1 tank.

(3) AGT-1500 turbine engine for the M1 tank.

(4) Laser range finder and thermal integrated sight fire control components for the M1 tank.

(5) Electronic unit and control panel components for the ballistic computer for the M1 tank.

(6) Transmission system for the Bradley Fighting Vehicle. Also, denies authority for multiyear procurement of the Armored Combat Earthmover.

Section 101(d).—Authorizes the Secretary of the Army to select a contractor for supply of 120-millimeter mortars as if section 101(e) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985 had not been enacted.

Section 101(3).—Provides that funds appropriated in fiscal year 1985 for procurement of the Multiple Launch Rocket System may be used for multiyear procurement contracts involving economic order quantities.

Section 102(f).—Provides authority for multiyear procurement contracts for LHD-1 class amphibious assault ships and for MK-46 torpedoes and modification kits; denies authority for multiyear procurement of P-3 maritime patrol aircraft.

Section 106.—Authorizes $75,000,000 for NATO cooperative defense programs and specifies certain expenditures.

Section 106(b).—Extends the authority provided the Secretary of the Defense in connection with the NATO Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) program.

Section 110.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that the United States should place greater emphasis on improvement of United States conventional forces.

Section 121.—Prohibits obligation of funds for procurement of the Sergeant York Division Air Defense (DIVAD) gun system until certain conditions are met.

Section 122.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to report on live-fire survivability testing of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle.

Section 123.—Modifies Title 10, USC, to establish testing requirements for wheeled or tracked armored vehicles, effective January 1, 1987.

Section 124.—Establishes requirements regarding sales to foreign governments of L119 howitzers, which are produced jointly by the United States and the United Kindgom.

Section 125.—Establishes restrictions on purchases of 5-ton trucks.

Section 126(a).—Limits the obligation of funds for procurement of Army Copperhead projectiles until the Secretary of Defense submits a report to Congress concerning a second production source.

Section 126(b).—Requires the Secretary of the Army to report on the Pershing II missile safety program.

Section 126(c).—Prohibits obligation of funds for procurement of AH-64 Apache helicopters until certain financial conditions are met.

Section 131.—Establishes certain conditions for the A6 aircraft rewing program.

Section 132.—Requires a fatigue-life warranty for wings on new A6 aircraft and also requires new F-14 aircraft be configured with F110 engines.

Section 141.—Provides that not more than 12 MX missiles may be procured with fiscal year 1986 funds; also, limits the number of MX missiles which may be deployed in Minuteman silos to 50, unless a basing mode other than Minuteman silos is specifically authorized by legislation.

Section 142.—Requires the Secretary of the Air Force to establish during fiscal year 1986 a competition for the procurement of fighter aircraft to meet the requirements of active and reserve forces.

Section 143.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to report the total program cost for the Advanced Technology Bomber program.

Section 144.—Authorizes $50,000,000 only for modification of HH-53 helicopters to the PAVE LOW mission configuration.

Section 151.—Prohibits obligation of funds for procurement of C-12 aircraft unless such aircraft are procured through competitive procedures, which shall be restricted to turboprop aircraft.

Section 152.—Prohibits obligation of funds for procurement of MC-130 aircraft or modification of HH-53 or CH-47 helicopters until the Secretary of Defense reports on plans for meeting immediate airlift requirements of the Joint Special Operations Command and related matters.

Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

The amounts requested by the administration and authorized by the Congress for research, development, test and evaluation for fiscal year 1986 are contained in the following table:

FISCAL YEAR 1986 RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

[In millions of dollars]

	Request	Authorization	Change
Army	5,279.9	4,848.7	−431.2
Navy (and Marine Corps)	11,264.3	10,106.4	−1,157.9
Air Force	15,578.5	13,719.7	−1,858.8
Defense agencies	7,157.4	6,814.0	−343.4
Total	39,280.1	35,488.8	−3,791.3

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

Section 201(a).—Authorizes additional funding as necessary to meet unanticipated civilian pay requirements.

Section 202.—Specifies savings to be realized in various accounts from lower than expected inflation rates.

Section 203.—Authorizes the transfer to FY 1986 programs of unobligated funds appropriated in prior years.

Section 204.—Limitations on funds for the Army.

(a)(1) $52,836,000 is available only for the Missile/Rocket Components program. Of this amount, $10,000,000 is available only for the Fiber Optics Guided Missile; and $10,000,000 for the Hypervelocity Missile.

(2) $23,583,000 is available only for the Stinger Missile program.

(3) $18,898,000 is available only for the M1A1 Tank Development program, of which $15,000,000 is available only for fuel-efficient modifications to the AGT-1500 tank engine.

(4) $20,000,000 is available only to the Hellfire Missile for the Blackhawk helicopter.

(5) $42,000,000 is available only for the Software Initiative (STARS) program.

(b) Requires a report not later than December 15, 1985, on the program plan for fuel-efficient modifications to the AGT-1500 tank engine and for the Advanced Integrated Propulsion system.

Section 205.—Limitations on funds for the Navy.

(a)(1) $17,500,000 is available only for the Low-Cost Anti-Radiation Seeker program.

(2) $4,464,000 is available only for the Advanced Mine Development program.

(3) $5,900,000 is available only for the Naval Oceanography program.

(4) $12,000,000 is available only for the Battleship Quick Reaction Surveillance System program.

(5) $4,000,000 is available only for the unique Wallops Island Test Range activity.

(6) $10,000,000 is available only for the Skipper/Practice Bomb program.

(7) $1,500,000 is available only for a classified sensor development program.

(8) $2,500,000 is available only to establish a second source for the competitive procurement of the Navy Five-Inch and Army 155mm Guided Projectile systems.

(b) Requires a report not later than December 15, 1986, delineating a program plan for the Low-Cost Anti-Radiation Seeker program including system costs and milestones.

(c) $200,000,000 is available only for the SSN-21 Combat System Advanced and Engineering program. None of these funds may be obligated or expended unless the Secretary of the Navy submits a certification to the Senate and House Armed Services Committees on certain specified aspects of the program.

(d) Prohibits the obligation or expenditure of funds for the Rolling Airframe Missile and NATO Sea Sparrow programs unless the Secretary of the Navy makes certain certifications about these programs to the Senate and House Armed Services Committees.

(e) Directs the Secretary of the Navy to initiate a competitive procurement of three LAMPS Mark I anti-submarine warfare shipboard training systems for the Naval Reserve during FY 1986.

Section 206.—Limitations on funds for the Air Force.

(1) $60,000,000 is available only for the Integrated Electronic Warfare System (INEWS) and the Integrated Communication, Navigation, Identification Avionics (ICNIA) system.

(2) $22,000,000 is available only to modify the F-4 aircraft to satisfy the Air Force air defense mission.

(3) $19,570,000 is available only for a classified reconnaissance system.

(4) $211,276,000 is available only for the Very High Speed Integrated Circuit (VHSIC) program.

(5) $15,000,000 is available only for the Pave Tiger system.

(6) $11,742,000 is available only for the Software Engineering Institute

Section 207.—Limitations on funds for Defense Agencies.

(a) (1) $300,000,000 is available only for the Joint Advanced Systems program.

(2) $81,250,000 is available only for the University Research Initiative program, of which $1,000,000 is for Syracuse University.

(3) $1,000,000 is available for the Defense Logistics Agency for a demonstration of advanced clothing manufacturing technology, and to procure such clothing using advanced manufacturing techniques.

(4) $500,000 is available only for the Defense Logistics Agency for the Military Sewn Products Automation program (MILSPA).

(5) $142,000,000 is available only for the Strategic Computing Initiative.

(b) Identifies $200,000,000 for the Joint Tactical Information Distribution System (JTIDS). Prohibits the expenditure of those funds unless the Secretary of Defense selects a single program to meet the Air Force and Navy requirements, or certifies why a common JTIDS program cannot meet those requirements.

Section 208.—Prohibits the expenditure of funds to conduct a test of the miniature homing vehicle (MHV) antisatellite system

against an object in space unless the Secretary of Defense makes a certification to the Congress, and then limits the number of such tests in FY 1986 to three. Provides $15,000,000 for the Satellite survivability project within the Air Force Space Survivability program

Section 209.—Provides $724,500,000 for the Small ICBM program. Directs the Secretary of Defense to maintain a high priority for the Small ICBM program, and establishes certain procedures for full scale development and basing site selection for the program.

Section 210.—Provides $101,382,000 for the Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) program. Prohibits the obligation or expenditure of more than $54,382,000 until the Secretary of Defense makes certain certifications regarding the design and cost of the system.

Section 211.—Prohibits the obligation or expenditure of $100,000,000 by the Navy, and $50,000,000 by the Air Force, unless the Secretaries of those services make a certification to the Congress on certain aspects of the High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missile (HARM) program.

Section 221.—$2,750,000,000 is available for the Strategic Defense Initiative program, of which $15,000,000 is available only for the medical application of free-electron lasers.

Section 222.—Prohibits the deployment of a strategic defense system resulting from the SDI program unless the President certifies to the Congress that such a system would be survivable and cost-effective at the margin, and funding for the deployment of this system is specifically authorized by the Congress after that certification is made.

Section 223.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress, with the submission of the FY 1987 defense budget request, on the likely responses by potential enemies to the deployment of a strategic defense system by the United States. Requires the Secretary of Defense to submit another report, not later than the time at which the FY 1989 defense budget request is submitted, on the cost of procuring and deploying SDI programs.

Section 224.—Commends the President for his efforts to consult with NATO members on the SDI program, and encourages those consultations to continue.

Section 225.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that in approving funds for the SDI program, the Congress does not intend to abrogate, violate, erode or otherwise contravene the 1972 ABM Treaty.

Section 226.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to Congress, not later than February 15, 1986, on the feasibility and military value of the early deployment of strategic defenses to defend certain high value U.S. and allied capabilities.

Title III—Operations and Maintenance

Amounts requested and authorization enacted for operation and maintenance for fiscal year 1986 are shown in the following table:

[AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS]

Item	Fiscal Year 1987		
	Administration request	Authorization	Change form request
Army	20,190.6	19,177.3	−1,013.3
Navy	25,797.7	24,608.8	−1,188.9
Marine Corps	1,667.4	1,626.7	−40.7
Air Force	20,924.4	20,096.7	−828.3
Defense agencies	7,568.9	7,553.3	−15.6
Army Reserve	779.6	780.1	+.5
Navy Reserve	954.5	900.6	−53.9
Marine Corps Reserve	61.6	57.2	−4.4
Air Force Reserve	907.7	902.1	−5.6
Army National Guard	1,605.2	1,625.8	+20.6
Air Force National Guard	1,830.1	1,806.2	−23.9
National Board for the promotion of rifle practice	.9	.9	0
Claims, Defense	148.3	143.3	−5.0
Court of Military Appeals	3.2	3.2	0
Total, O&M	82,440.1	79,281.6	−3,158.5

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions and funding authorizations:

Section 301.—Authorizes a transfer of funds from Foreign Currency Fluctuations, Defense fund to the operation and maintenance accounts of the military departments in amounts as follows:

—For the Army, $156.0 million.

—For the Navy, $156.0 million.

—For the Air Force, $156.0 million.

Section 302.—Authorizes funds for the following working-capital funds:

—For the Army Stock Fund, $393.0 million.

—For the Navy Stock Fund, $638.5 million.

—For the Marine Corps Stock Fund, $37.7 million.

—For the Air Force Stock Fund, $415.9 million.

Section 303.—Limits the use of O&M funds to purchase investment items with a unit cost of $5,000 or more if such purchases were chargeable during fiscal year 1985 to procurement accounts.

Section 304.—Authorizes $10.0 million for assistance for the Tenth International Pan American Games.

Section 305.—Authorizes $10.0 million for the transportation of humanitarian relief supplies to Afghan refugees.

Section 306.—Authorizes and expands the Secretary of Defense authority to transport humanitarian relief supplies to certain countries through fiscal year 1986 and from "Central America" to "any area of the world."

Section 307.—Limits the use of O&M funds to deactivate or divest of its flying mission any flying unit of the Air National Guard or the Air Force Reserve without notification.

Section 308.—Authorizes commissary and exchange privileges to be extended for survivors of certain reservists.

TITLE IV—MILITARY PERSONNEL AUTHORIZATIONS

Part A—Active Forces

End strengths requested and authorized for active duty personnel for each component of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 1986 are shown in the following table:

	Administration request	Authorization
Army	780,800	780,800
Navy	586,300	581,300
Marine Corps	199,500	198,800
Air Force	611,500	606,470
Total	2,178,100	2,167,370

Included in this part is a statutory provision which extends current statutory requirements on the quality of enlistments in the Army.

Part B—Reserve Forces

Average strengths requested and authorized for the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 1986 are shown in the following table:

	Administration request	Authorization
Army National Guard	444,000	440,025
Army Reserve	291,900	290,639
Naval Reserve	134,400	134,212
Marine Corps Reserve	41,900	41,900
Air National Guard	108,700	108,700
Air Force Reserve	75,600	75,600
Coast Guard Reserve	12,500	12,500
Total	1,109,000	1,103,576

End strengths requested and authorized for reservists serving on active duty in support of the Reserves within the average strength listed above in fiscal year 1986 are shown in the following table:

	Administration request	Authorization
Army National Guard	30,679	23,731
Army Reserve	14,714	12,157
Naval Reserve	19,510	19,010
Marine Corps Reserve	1,475	1,475
Air National Guard	7,269	7,269
Air Force Reserve	635	635
Total	74,282	64,277

Included in this part is a statutory provision increasing the number of senior enlisted and officer personnel who may be serving in full-time support of the Reserves.

Part C—Military Training

Average military student training loads requested were authorized in the numbers set forth in the following table:

Army	79,686
Navy	71,018
Marine Corps	20,766
Air Force	43,389
Army National Guard of the United States	18,886
Army Reserve	16,985
Naval Reserve	3,355
Marine Corps Reserve	3,790
Air National Guard of the United States	2,751
Air Force Reserve	2,118

Title V—Defense Personnel Policy

Part A—Civilian Policy

Included in this part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 501.—Waives the requirement for authorization of civilian end strength during fiscal year 1986.

Section 502.—Prohibits the use of end strengths to manage civilian employees of the Department of Defense during fiscal year 1986.

Section 503.—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to exercise certain authorities, currently assigned to the Office of Personnel Management, relating to the investigation of suitability of applicants and to security requirements for Federal employees, under certain circumstances.

Section 504.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Air Force to establish a separate personnel and pay system for employees of the Air Force Institute of Technology.

Part B—Active Military Personnel

Included in this part are statutory provisions as follows:

Section 511.—Authorizes approximately 200 additional majors to be on active duty in the United States Marine Corps.

Section 512.—Clarifies the authority of Service Secretaries to require and enforce service agreements of cadets and midshipmen.

Section 513.—Authorizes the placement of service members with disabilities which are permanent but unstable, on the temporary disability retired list and authorizes retirement or separation of service members directly from the temporary disability retired list.

Section 514.—Changes the title of the grade of commodore to admiral (lower half).

Section 515.—Authorizes an increase in the number of three and four-star flag and general officers who may be serving on active duty during fiscal year 1986.

Section 516.—Provides that a retiree may not be recalled to active duty in a grade higher than the highest permanent grade held while previously on active duty.

Part C—Reserve Military Personnel

Included in this part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 521.—Extends current statutory authority relative to determining grades for reserve medical officers, for promoting certain reserve officers on active duty, and for determining years of service for mandatory transfer to the retired reserve.

Section 522.—Authorizes the Secretaries of the Army and of the Air Force to retain in active status until age 60, Reserve officers who are employed as civilian technicians in the Reserve components in positions that require membership in the Reserves.

Section 523.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Army to retain until age 62 up to 10 Army Reserve major generals.

Section 524.—Directs the Secretary of the Army to conduct a nationwide test of the Army's ability to mobilize the members of the Individual Ready Reserve.

Part D—Miscellaneous

Included in this part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 531.—Amends various statutes to conform individual military service practices concerning warrant officers.

Section 532.—Authorizes the Secretary concerned to issue a prisoner of war medal to service personnel who were taken prisoner and held captive on or after April 6, 1917.

Section 533.—Clarifies the precedence of the award of the Purple Heart.

Section 534.—Proscribes peacetime espionage as an offense under the Uniform Code of Military Justice and authorizes the death penalty for that offense under certain circumstances.

Title VI—Compensation and Other Personnel Benefits

Part A—Basic Pay and Allowances

Included in this part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 601.—Authorizes a 3-percent increase in the rates of basic pay, basic allowance for subsistence, and basic allowance for quarters for members of the uniformed services effective on October 1, 1985.

Section 602.—Authorizes separate rates of variable housing allowance for members with dependents and members without dependents, denies the with-dependents rate of the variable housing allowance for certain members who receive basic allowance for quarters at that rate solely by reason of their payment of child support, and makes changes in the administrative procedures relative to the variable housing allowance.

Section 603.—Replaces the overseas station housing allowance with the variable housing allowance in Alaska and Hawaii.

Section 604.—Authorizes the advance payment of basic allowance for quarters and variable housing allowance.

Section 605.—Restricts the payment of basic allowance for quarters to single members above pay grade E–6 without dependents on sea or field duty in excess of 90 days to those who perform such duty incident to a permanent change of station.

Section 606.—Extends the existing authority to pay basic allowance for quarters for accommodations in lieu of quarters during ship overhauls.

Section 607.—Increases the family separation allowance from $30 to $60 a month.

Part B—Travel and Transportation Allowances

Included in this part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 611.—Increases the amount of the dislocation allowance from the payment of an amount equal to 1-month's BAQ to 2-month's BAQ.

Section 612.—Improves the manner in which travel and transportation allowances are determined and authorizes the payment of the cost of transportation, plus a per diem, for dependents' travel in certain circumstances.

Section 613.—Converts the authority to reimburse the cost of temporary lodging expenses in certain circumstances to an entitlement.

Section 614.—Authorizes a test program of do-it-yourself packing and crating of household goods by members, without requiring that the member actually move such household goods.

Section 615.—Clarifies the authority to provide a travel allowance for members and their dependents serving consecutive overseas tours for travel in connection with certain leave.

Section 616.—Improves the authority to provide travel to members, and provides authority to reimburse dependents for travel, in cases involving members assigned to ships that are overhauled or inactivated away from the homeport.

Section 617.—Provides for purposes of travel entitlements, the residence of a dependent student not residing with the member while attending school shall be considered the permanent duty station of the member or the designated residence of the dependent if the dependent is not authorized to reside with the member.

Section 618.—Provides for a 1-year test program of a flat rate per diem system.

Section 619.—Authorizes reimbursement for parking fees which are incurred by members performing official local travel.

Section 620.—Provides authority for the government to furnish travel and transportation, or reimbursement therefor, for dependents of members who die overseas so that such dependents may attend the burial ceremonies of the member.

Part C—Bonuses and Special and Incentive Pays

Included in this part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 631.—Provides that not less than 75 percent of the selective reenlistment bonus be paid at the beginning of the period covered by the bonus.

Section 632.—Provides substantial improvements for the nuclear officer special pay program.

Section 633.—Increases rates of submarine pay for officers.

Section 634.—Provides for increased rates of career sea pay for officers.

Section 635.—Equalizes the rates of various hazardous duty incentive pays for enlisted members with those of officers, adds the handling of chemical munitions to the list of hazardous duties for which such pay will be paid, provides a payment of $165 a month

for parachute jumping at high altitude with low opening, and authorizes payment of hazardous duty incentive pay to officer crew members involved in frequent and regular participation in aerial flight.

Section 636.—Extends the existing authority to pay aviation officers continuation pay.

Section 637.—Authorizes the payment of the engineering and scientific career continuation pay to members of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Public Health Service.

Section 638.—Increases the rate of special pay for hostile fire duty to equal that of the lowest rate for hazardous duty incentive pay.

Section 639.—Revises the special pay for dental officers.

Section 640.—Provides that a discharge in bankruptcy does not discharge the debt to the United States created by the failure to serve the period of service for which a special pay for medical officers has been paid.

Section 641.—Increases from $50 to $80 a month the rate of special pay for qualified enlisted members extending duty at certain overseas locations.

Section 642.—Extends the existing authority for the payment of the Selected Reserve enlistment bonus.

Section 643.—Extends the current authority for the payment of the Selected Reserve reenlistment bonus, and extends the maximum reenlistment bonus to $1,250 for a 3-year enlistment and to $2,500 for a 6-year enlistment.

Section 644.—Authorizes a new Selected Reserve enlistment bonus for prior service personnel with less than 10 years total military service who enlist in a critical skill.

Section 645.—Extends the current authority for the payment of the Selected Reserve affiliation bonus, and increases from $25 to $75 a month the amount of such bonus.

Section 646.—Extends the existing authority for the payment of the Individual Ready Reserve non-prior service enlistment bonus and for the Individual Ready Reserve prior service enlistment/reenlistment bonus.

Section 647.—Improves the administration of hazardous duty incentive pay for frequent and regular flying for reservists.

Part D—Health Care Matters

Included in this part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 651.—Authorizes a dependents' dental insurance program.

Section 652.—Extends military medical care benefits to survivors of reservists who die of an injury, illness or disease during either inactive duty training or active duty training for 30 days or less.

Section 653.—Requires that all health care professionals providing independent care in military medical facilities possess a current license and provides for a civil penalty for civilian health care professionals not possessing such license.

Section 654.—Requires a Secretary of Defense study on the medical aspects of casualty resolution.

Part E—Military Retirement

Included in this part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 666.—Places limits on the total amount which may be obligated for basic pay and payments into the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund during fiscal year 1986.

Section 667.—Requires that the Secretary of Defense submit to Congress a report proposing two separate sets of changes in the military nondisability retirement system not later than September 15, 1985, which meet certain prescribed criteria.

Part F—Education Assistance Programs

Included in this part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 671.—Makes permanent the existing test program using higher education loan repayment to attract high quality personnel to enlist in the Selected Reserve and Active Forces, and establishes a test program authorizing repayment of up to $3,000 in higher education loans for each satisfactory year of service completed in the Selected Reserve by a health professional in a wartime combat medical skill.

Section 672.—Expands the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program to permit an individual to fulfill the required military service obligation in the Selected Reserve, and increases the total number of scholarships from 5,000 to 6,000.

Section 673.—Authorizes the transfer of certain educational entitlements to certain dependents to correct a problem caused by incorrect implementation by the Navy of the educational assistance test program authorized in the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1981.

Section 674.—Authorizes members with Vietnam-era GI bill eligibility to earn benefits under the Veterans Educational Assistance Act of 1984 even though they had a break in service after December 31, 1976.

Part G—Miscellaneous

Included in this part are the following statutory provisions;

Section 681.—Authorizes the Secretary concerned to employ counsel and pay fees for legal representation before foreign courts of dependents and civilian employees of the Armed Forces overseas.

Section 682.—Corrects a codification error to reflect the appropriate date after which not more than 60 days of accrued leave may be sold.

Section 683.—Standardizes the pay allotment system of the Navy and Marine Corps with that of the Army and the Air Force.

Section 684.—Extends existing debt collection authority of the Armed Forces to the other uniformed services.

Section 685.—Imposes a $2 per transaction fee at military veterinary clinics.

TITLE VII—SURVIVOR BENEFIT PLAN IMPROVEMENTS

Included in this title (Sections 701–732) are a number of provisions designed to simplify and make more understandable the Survivor Benefit Plan. These provisions include:

Elimination of the Social Security offset and establishment of a two-tier system; indexing the minimum base amount for calculating reductions in retired pay to increases in basic pay; providing that the decision to elect less than maximum survivor coverage, to elect survivor coverage for a dependent child but not for a spouse, and not to elect survivor coverage be a joint decision between the member and spouse; providing the option not to resume survivor coverage upon remarriage; authorizing spouse-child coverage as an additional option under the program; providing former spouse coverage category and permitting former spouses currently covered to elect jointly to switch to spouse coverage at the maximum level and permitting those who have the option of electing former spouse coverage in the past and who chose not to do so the option of election former spouse coverage within 1 year; and requiring the Secretary of Defense to submit a plan for establishing a needs-based survivor benefit annuity program for surviving spouses of reservists who died prior to September 30, 1978, after completing 20 years of service but before reaching age 60.

TITLE VIII—MILITARY FAMILY POLICY AND PROGRAMS

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

Section 801.—Provides that the short title of this title will be the "Military Family Act of 1985".

Section 802.—Establishes in the Office of the Secretary of Defense an Office of Family Policy which shall be under the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management and Personnel.

Section 803.—Provides that the Military Family Resource Center be transferred from the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management and Personnel.

Section 804.—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to conduct surveys of military members and their families to determine the effectiveness of existing programs relating to them, and provides, for purposes of section 3502(4)(A) of title 44, United States Code, such persons shall be considered employees of the Federal Government.

Section 805.—Provides that membership by family members on a committee within the Department of Defense which advises the Department on the performance of functions affecting military family members shall not render such a committee an advisory committee under section 3(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

Section 806.—Directs that the President shall take such measures as are necessary to increase the employment opportunities of spouses of members of the Armed Forces and requires the Secretary of Defense to provide a hiring preference to qualified spouses of members of the Armed Forces for positions above grade GS–7 if the spouse is otherwise qualified and the position is located in the same geographical area as the permanent duty station of the member.

Section 807.—Directs the establishment at each military installation of a youth sponsorship program.

Section 808.—Authorizes the use of funds available to the Department of Defense for travel of dependents students of members of the Armed Forces stationed overseas for obligation for transportation allowances for travel within or between the contiguous states.

Section 809.—Directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to the Congress on the potential utilization of commercial relocation assistance services, increases the amortization period for parking facilities for house trailers and mobile homes from 15 to 25 years, and exempts military personnel from the requirement to pay the reasonable rental clause for unaccompanied housing while in a permanent change of station move or on temporary duty orders.

Section 810.—Exempts the spouses and dependent children of enlisted members in pay grades E-1 through E-4 from paying the surcharge for meals sold in military messes, and directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to the Congress on the feasibility of having the Department of Defense issue food stamp coupons to households of service members stationed outside the United States.

Section 811.—Directs the Secretary of Defense to request each State to provide reports on instances of child abuse and neglect involving the child of a member of the Armed Forces to the Armed Forces.

Section 812.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to submit reports to the Congress on the availability and affordability of off-base housing for members of the Armed Forces and their families, and making recommendations for administrative and legislative changes needed to assist families whose children must transfer to schools with different graduation requirements.

Title IX—Procurement Policy Reform and Other Procurement Matters

Part A—Program Management Matters

Section 911.—Provides that certain incurred costs are unallowable under defense contracts, requires publication of regulations governing allowability of certain other costs. Requires submission of proposals for settlement of indirect costs to be certified as allowable and authorizes penalties for knowing submission of proposals containing unallowable costs.

Section 912.—Requires submission of a report, prior to beginning full-scale development on a major system or subsystem, describing an acquisition strategy that provides for competitive alternative sources for such system or subsystem through the end of production. Waiver is authorized of alternative sources requirement if Secretary justifies in the report.

Section 913.—Provides for establishment of and report on goal for percentage of defense procurements to be made competitively for each fiscal year.

Section 914.—Identifies management problems in purchasing spare parts, and requires a report describing curative actions taken and proposals for additional remedies needed.

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Section 915.—Requires an annual report showing plans for performing should-cost analyses on certain major defense programs which are sufficiently defined to permit production costs to be analyzed.

Section 916.—Limits progress payments that may be made under contracts with respect to standards of quality of the performed work and with respect to percent of competition under undefinitized contracts.

Section 917.—Requires the recordation of certain work measurement data including proposed and negotiated costs for labor and materials under defined covered contract.

Section 918.—Prescribes that regulations be developed which define contracted advisory and assistance services, describe which such services are necessary in direct support of a weapon system, and requires establishment of an accounting procedure within each military department to aid in identification and control of such services. A report on and budget identification of amount for these services is required.

Section 919.—Authorizes an increased program of cooperative agreements between DOD and defined eligible entities to assist in furnishing procurement technical assistance to businesses in distressed areas.

Part B—Procurement Personnel Matters

Section 921.—Prohibits presidential appointees who act as primary negotiator of a contract or settlement thereof from accepting employment with the contractor within 2 years of such action. Violations subject the employee to criminal sanctions of up to 1 year imprisonment and up to $5,000 fine. The contractor is liable to liquidated damages of up to $50,000.

Section 922.—Amends section 2397 of title 10 relating to reporting of defense employment by former employees to clarify the information required, the circumstances under which it is reportable and changing the penalty for failing to properly report from criminal sanctions to civil fine of $10,000.

Section 923.—Establishes a procedure for reporting by certain defense employees contacts relating to employment by defense contractors with whom they have had official dealings. Requires disqualification of the employee from duties relating to the contractor under some circumstances and subjects the employees to administrative penalties for failure to comply with the established procedures.

Section 924.—Establishes education, experience and training requirements for program managers of major programs, flag and general officers performing procurement functions, and quality assurance personnel overseeing contractor facilities.

Section 925.—Requires a policy be established and report furnished regarding mobility and rotation of certain administrative contracting officers.

Part C—False Claims, Debarment, Burden of Proof, and Other Matters

Section 931.—Increases the penalties for false claims in defense procurement to $1,000,000 maximum for criminal liability. For civil liability increases penalties to $2,000 plus three times the damages plus costs of civil action.

Section 932.—Prohibits employment in certain management capacities on a defense contract of persons convicted of fraud relating to a defense contract for at least 1 year from conviction.

Section 933.—Places the burden of proof as to reasonableness of any disputed indirect cost on the contractor in any Federal court or Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals proceeding.

Section 934.—Makes a contractor liable for interest from the date of payment on any overpayment by the government due to defective cost or pricing data submitted by the contractor. If the submission of defective cost or pricing data was a knowing submission, an additional amount equal to the overpayment is due. Interest rate is set by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 935.—Confers subpoena power on the Director of the Defense Audit Agency to require production of records of a contractor which is enforceable by an appropriate United States District Court. An annual report on use of the authority is required.

Part D—Reports

Section 951.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to report on the feasibility and desirability of prohibiting defense contractors from including general and administrative costs in the computation of contract profits.

Section 952.—Requires a report on the continued use of independent cost estimates for major defense acquisition programs, including their employment in making fiscal year 1987 budget requests.

Section 953.—Requires the General Accounting Office to study and report on the advantages and disadvantages of establishing an agency either in or outside the DOD to perform the defense acquisition function.

Section 954.—Requires the Secretary, in cooperation with the Inspector General, to submit a report on actions taken as a result of a review of suspension and debarment activities within the DOD.

Section 955.—Requires a report from both the DOD and the SBA on the feasibility of using competitive procedures for contracts awarded under the section 8(a) set aside program authorized in the Small Business Act.

Section 956.—Requires a report on efforts to increase defense contract awards to Indian-owned businesses.

Part E—Technical Amendments to Federal Procurement Law

Section 961.—Provides for simplification of procedures for certain noncompetitive purchases, clarifies justification requirements for certain ADP procurements and technical data regulation requirements, and technically amends chapter 138 of title 10, United States Code.

TITLE X—MATTERS RELATING TO ARMS CONTROL

Section 1001.—Expresses the sense of Congress that the United States should continue, through December 31, 1986, to refrain from undercutting the provisions of existing strategic arms agreements under certain specified conditions. Requires the President to submit a report, not later than February 1, 1986, on the implications for the United States of continuing this policy.

Section 1002.—Requires the President to submit a report to the Congress on December 1, 1985, and not later than December 1 of each following year, on Soviet compliance with its arms control commitments.

Section 1003.—Requires the President to submit a report not later than May 1, 1986, reflecting interagency views on possible areas for cooperation with the Soviet Union in developing capabilities to verify compliance with arms control agreements.

Ssction 1004.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that the President of the United States and the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party should be commended for their willingness to meet to discuss major issues in U.S./Soviet relations.

Section 1005.—Authorizes a pilot program for the exchange of certain high-ranking military and civilian personnel with the Soviet Union. The sum of $100,000 is made available for cost of participation.

Section 1006.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report, not later than March 1, 1986, on his assessment of "nuclear winter" and its implications for U.S. nuclear weapons, arms control and civil defense policies.

TITLE XI—MATTERS RELATING TO NATO

Section 1101.—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to exceed the permanent ceiling on U.S. forces assigned to NATO by not more than one-half of one percent in a fiscal year for the purpose of achieving sound management in the rotation of service personnel to and from NATO.

Section 1102.—Authorizes the President to enter into agreements with NATO for cooperative armaments projects.

Section 1103.—Urges the diligent pursuit of cooperative R&D projects with member nations of NATO. Provides that $200,000,000 of the funds authorized in section 201 be available only for NATO cooperative R&D projects.

TITLE XII—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MANAGEMENT

Part A—Management of Facilities and DOD Organization

Section 1201.—Revises the content and form of Selected Acquisition Reports required on certain acquisition systems and requires suggestions for improvement of the reports.

Section 1202.—Prohibits certain base closure actions until disclosure of environmental and other information has been submitted to the Congress and a period of time has been permitted to elapse, unless the President certifies implementation action is required for national security or emergency reasons.

Section 1203.—Requires a test and report by the Secretary of Defense of the Veterans' Administration's decentralized hospital computer program in two military hospitals.

Section 1204.—Permits the continued operation of the Defense Dependents' Education System by the Secretary of Defense. Establishes an advisory council in the DOD composed of representative membership appointed by the Secretaries of Defense and Education.

Section 1205.—Amends the Defense Dependents' Education Act of 1978 to permit enrollment of certain children in overseas schools of the Defense Dependents' Education System.

Section 1206.—Establishes a limitation on the number of personnel assigned to certain headquarters staff activities.

Section 1207.—Requires a report on the Secretary of Defense's plan for revising the organizational structure of the military health-care delivery system to accomplish specified goals.

Section 1208.—Requires inclusion in the Annual Report on Guard and Reserve Equipment, disposition and plans concerning major items of equipment.

Section 1209.—Provides for a moratorium on construction of commercial franchise businesses on military installations.

Section 1210.—Establishes an initial operational capability date of November 1992 for the Air Force Shuttle Operations and Planning Complex and directs the Secretary of the Air Force to give sufficient priority to meet the date.

Section 1211.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Army during fiscal year 1986 to provide uranium tetrafluoride (green salt) from stockpile materials available to the Secretary to a contractor for the production of conventional ammunition for the Army. Authorization is not permitted unless the Secretary makes a number of certifications to the Congress.

Section 1212.—Prohibits discrimination, in providing off-duty education, against qualified academic institutions authorized to award associate degrees. Prohibits limiting solicitations for off-duty educational services to certain institutions and requires a GAO report on educational requirements.

Part B—Personnel Management

Section 1221.—Sets forth requirements and limitations for implementing a program of counterintelligence polygraph examination for civilian personnel who handle top secret information in their assigned duties.

Section 1222.—Requires the Secretary to seek to reduce the backlog of persons awaiting reinvestigation for top secret security clearance by 25% by fiscal year 1986, authorizes funds for this activity, and requires a report on funding needed to reduce the backlog by 50%.

Section 1223.—Provides for independent criminal investigations by the Navy and Air Force investigative units.

Section 1224.—Sets forth rules for establishing minimum alcoholic beverage drinking age requirements on military installations.

Section 1225.—Provides for making cash awards for disclosures leading to cost savings and requires a GAO report on the effectiveness of the awards program.

Part C—Contracting-Out for Performance of Certain Functions

Section 1231.—Specifies and lists those core-logistics functions and facilities by service subject to contracting-out limitation. The matters included within the specified functions are described.

Section 1232.—Authorizes a 1-year extension of the prohibition of contracting-out for the peformance of firefighting and security functions. A report is directed.

Section 1233.—Deals with services and activities to be performed by non-government personnel. They shall be evaluated by Secretary of Defense to determine if they are in accordance with law and would be cost effective and in the best interests of national security.

Section 1234.—Increases the thresholds applicable to statutory contracting-out procedures in two subsections of current statutes.

Part D—Economy and Efficiency

Section 1241.—Amends flextime for Federal contractor employees by amendments to the Contract Work House and Safety Standards Act and Walsh-Healy Act. The effect of the amendments was to change rules affecting overtime wages from 8 hours a day to 40 hours per week.

Section 1242.—Amends current statute to prohibit the establishment of pay rates for prevailing rate employees of the Department of Defense using surveys of wages paid outside the local wage area. The section also prohibited reduction of pay on defined employees.

Title XIII—Technical and Clerical Amendments

Included in this title (Sections 1301–1304) are a number of technical and clerical amendments which, among other things, eliminate certain statutory gender-based distinctions, make technical, codifying and conforming amendments relating to benefits for certain Defense Intelligence Agency personnel, make a number of general technical, codifying and conforming amendments to titles 10 and 37, United States Code, and redesignate numerous sections of Chapter 138, title X, United States Code, to accommodate the addition of several new sections on defense procurement in chapter 138 of title 10, and to correct the present duplication of section numbers within that chapter.

Title XIV—General Provisions

Part A—Financial Matters

Section 1401.—Provides $2,000,000,000 in transfer authority to the Secretary of Defense.

Section 1402.—Authorizes transfer of such sums as necessary to pay for military and civilian pay raise.

Section 1403.—Amends title 10, USC to increase the Special Defense Acquisition Fund from $300,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

Section 1404.—Requires DOD to submit two 4-year defense plans to the Congress for fiscal year 1987–1990; one plan shall include 3% real growth only to account for inflation from the previous year.

Section 1405.—Requires the President to submit to the Congress a 2-year defense budget request (fiscal years 1988–1989) in 1988.

Section 1406.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress concerning savings accrued from lower than expected inflation.

Section 1407.—Requires DOD to submit an annual report to the Congress concerning unobligated balances from previous defense budgets. The report is to be submitted with each year's new defense budget request.

Section 1408.—Authorizes the appropriation of $2,100,000 for the purchase of foreign currencies by DOD.

Part B—Chemical Weapons

Section 1411.—Prohibits the procurement or assembly of binary chemical munitions until certain conditions are met. The United States must develop a deployment plan in consultation with the allies. Final assembly can be made after October 1, 1987 if no arms agreement on chemical weapons has been entered into and the President has submitted to the Congress his certification that it is in U.S. and NATO security interests to do so.

Section 1412.—Requires the destruction of the U.S. stockpile of unitary chemical weapons by September 30, 1994 in conjunction with the acquisition of binary chemical munitions.

Section 1413.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to report to the Congress a report concerning testing procedures for chemical warfare agents.

Part C—Drug Interdiction, Law Enforcement, and Other Specific Programs

Section 1421.—Enhances drug interdiction assistance provided through mandatory assignment of Coast Guard Personnel on naval vessels, adds law enforcement functions for Coast Guard personnel aboard naval vessels, and authorizes the necessary Coast Guard Personnel funding.

Section 1422.—Authorizes funds and provides guidelines for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of drug law enforcement assistance organizations of the Department of Defense.

Section 1423.—Provides military cooperation information programs for civilian law enforcement officials.

Section 1424.—Directs a study on the use of E–2 aircraft for drug interdiction purposes.

Section 1425.—Prohibits the use of funds provided for the Advanced Tactical Bomber program or the Advanced Cruise Missile program for any other purpose. Limits the number of B–1B aircraft to be procured to 100.

Section 1426.—Restricts funding for W–87 warheads to the numbers necessary to arm authorized numbers of MX missiles and provide for quality assurance. Funding for a nuclear variant Standard Missile 2 is restricted until 30 days after the Secretary of the Navy

reports to the Congress concerning the need for the missile, release procedures, countermeasures and an analysis of the conventional alternatives.

Part D—Miscellaneous Reporting Requirements

Section 1431.—Extends the date for the reporting requirements of the Commission on Merchant Marine and Defense.

Section 1432.—Requires the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Congress concerning the industrial base capacity to overhaul and repair ships with an assessment of competition and mobilization requirements included in the report.

Section 1433.—Restricts obligation of funds for the reactor plan for the SSN-21 until the Secretary of the Navy reports to the Congress concerning the industrial base for design and construction of nuclear components for the SSN-21.

Section 1434.—Directs the submission on aircraft fuel conservation report.

Section 1435.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to report to the Congress concerning converting a Poseidon class submarine into an SSN-type submarine or an SSGN-type submarine.

Section 1436.—Directs a study, report, and demonstration project concerning the sale of certain United States meat in military commissaries overseas. Program will be conducted on European military bases.

Section 1437.—Requires the Secretary of the Navy to report to the Congress concerning plans to remove the Basic Point Defense Missile System from amphibious vessels and replace it with the Close-in Weapon System (CIWS).

Section 1438.—Requires the Secretary of the Army to report to the Congress concerning the disparity in retirement benefits paid to former Philippine Scouts and U.S. Army personnel who served during World War II.

Section 1439.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to study the desirability of reinstating the death penalty for espionage and report his findings to the Congress.

Section 1440.—Requires the Secretary to submit a report on the impact of foreign export subsidies on the defense industrial base of the United States.

Section 1441.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to report to the Congress concerning firing tactical missiles for training purposes. The Secretary must identify the training objections of live firings.

Section 1442.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to report to the Congress concerning the feasibility of testing military recruits for drug use.

Part E—Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 1451.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that U.S. troops should not be introduced into combat in or over Nicaragua.

Section 1452.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that protecting U.S. military from terrorist attack is among our highest priorities.

Section 1453.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that revitalization of U.S. Special Operations Forces should be pursued as a matter of the highest priority.

Section 1454.—Authorizes the Department of Defense to provide excess non-lethal personal property for humanitarian purposes.

Section 1455.—Requires the Secretary of the Navy to take the appropriate steps to facilitate construction of combatant vessels in U.S. shipyards for use by U.S. allies.

Section 1456.—Directs the Secretary of Defense to monitor the capability of the domestic textile and apparel industrial base to support defense mobilization requirements.

Section 1457.—Amends title 10 to direct the Secretary of Defense to encourage, where consistent with national security objectives, the transfer of technology between U.S. defense laboratories, other Federal agencies, state and local governments, colleges and universities and private persons.

Section 1458.—Amends title 10 concerning reimbursement procedures for procurement of major items of equipment for the Civil Air Patrol.

Section 1459.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Army to provide land on or near Fort Gordon, Georgia to the National Science Center for Communications and Electronics Foundation, Inc. for the development, construction and operation of a natural science center.

Section 1460.—Authorizes the Department of Defense to donate certain unmarketable food by commissary stores.

Section 1461.—Limits the value of gratuities that can be accepted for shipbuilding ceremonies to less than $100.

Section 1462.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to transfer certain aircraft meeting certain conditions.

Section 1463.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Air Force to lease Air Force helicopters to the State of California.

Section 1464.—States a sense of the Congress concerning the establishment of travel offices or acquisition of travel services.

Section 1465.—States a sense of the Congress that performing groups in the Armed Forces of the United States should use American state equipment for United States patriotic events.

Section 1466.—Authorizes the sale of certain recordings of the United States Air Force Band.

TITLE XV—DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS

Department of Energy National Security Programs—FY 1986

Section 1501.—Indicates citation for this title.

Section 1511.—Authorizes $6,138.237 million for operating expenses for the Department of Energy Weapons Program (see attached table for detailed allocation of resources).

Section 1512.—Authorizes $1,098.961 million for plant construction and $479.387 million for capital equipment in support of the Department of Energy Weapons program (see attached table for detailed allocation of resources).

Section 1521.—A recurring provision relating to reprogramming notices to the Congress.

Section 1522.—A recurring provision relating to limits on general plant projects.

Section 1523.—A recurring provision relating to limits on construction projects.

Section 1524.—A recurring provision relating to fund transfer authority.

Section 1525.—A recurring provision relating to authority for construction design.

Section 1526.—A recurring provision relating to authority for emergency construction design.

Section 1527.—A recurring provision relating to the availability of appropriated funds for use in connection with all national security programs of the Department of Energy.

Section 1528.—Authorizes increases of appropriated funds for salary, pay, retirement or other benefits for Federal employees as may be necessary for increases in such benefits authorized by law.

Section 1529.—A recurring provision relating to availability of amounts appropriated for operating expenses and for plant and capital equipment until expended.

Section 1531.—Specifies a general reduction of $32,280,000 to be taken from funds for acquisition of automated data processing and computer equipment, savings from management initiatives, and from proposed rescission R85-80.

Section 5132.—Authorizes final financial settlement of community assistance payments to Oak Ridge, Tennessee and the neighboring counties. Also, requires a report from the Secretary of Energy including recommendations concerning need for any further financial assistance payments to local government entities.

Section 1533.—Authorizes $5 million to renovate a building owned by the DOE at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, if the Secretary determines that the Department's research and development requirements for the SDI require such renovations.

Section 1534.—Specifies costs that are not allowable under a covered contract, which is defined as a contract for an amount more than $100,000. The Secretary of Energy shall prescribe regulations to implement this section within 150 days after date of the enactment of this Act.

Section 1535.—Contains certain technical amendments to the Authorization Act of FY 1985.

Title XVI—Other General Provisions

Part A—Civil Defense

Section 1601.—Authorizes $130,000,000 to carry out the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 in FY 1986.

Part B—National Defense Stockpile

Section 1611.—Provides a 1-year extension of funding for Stockpile Transaction Fund from Naval Petroleum Reserve receipts through fiscal year 1986.

Section 1612.—Prohibits reductions in stockpile goals before October 1, 1986 of goals in effect on October 1, 1984.

Section 1613.—Directs a study of loss of production capacity of critical ferroalloy products.

Part C—Other Provisions

Section 1621.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should recognize, by Presidential proclamation, the contribution of our young men to the success of the peacetime draft registration program.

Section 1622.—Prohibits granting a civil service job to an individual who knowingly fails to register for the draft.

Section 1623.—Provides the Commandant of the Coast Guard with residence towards transportation.

Section 1624.—Amends title 10 concerning the acceptance of volunteer services by the U.S. Coast Guard.

Section 1625.—Grants authority to the Governor Soldiers' and Airmen's Home to exempt two physicians from mandatory reductions in retired pay.

Section 1626.—Requires the Archivist of the United States to report to the Congress concerning plans to improve the storage and accessability of military records in possession of the National Archives and Records Administration.

Section 1627.—Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to change the title of the Federal Merit Scholarship Program to the Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarship Program.

Section 1628.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that the United States Postal Service should issue a commemorative stamp celebrating the 350th anniversary of National Guard.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ON S. 1160, THE FISCAL YEAR 1986 DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

The committee recommendations on the funding and manpower portions of the bill are presented in the following table:

(Dollar amounts in millions; totals may not add due to rounding)

	Fiscal year 1986 request	Change from request	Committee recommendation
Procurement	$106,754	−$4,511	$102,244
RDT&E	39,280	−1,763	37,518
Operation and maintenance	82,450	−1,119	81,331
Working capital funds	1,860	0	1,860
Special foreign currency	2	0	2
Military construction	10,309	−1,154	9,155
DOE weapons program	7,959	−203	7,756
Civil defense	119	0	119
Total funding	248,734	−8,750	239,984
Manpower (in thousands)			
Active duty	2,178.1	−10.7	2,167.4
Selected Reserve	1,109.0	−12.9	1,096.1
Civilian	1,106.8	−19.0	1,087.8
Total manpower	4,393.9	−42.6	4,351.3

HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMITTEE ACTION

Major Finding Changes

The committee recommended a total of $239.984 billion to be authorized for procurement, research and development, operation and maintenance, working capital funds, special foreign currency, military construction and family housing, weapons programs of the Department of Energy, and civil defense for fiscal year 1986. The amount recommended is a decrease of $8.75 billion from the President's request, as shown in the foliowing table:

SUMMARY OF FUNDS RECOMMENDED FOR AUTHORIZATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Change from request	Committee recommendation
	1985 budget authority	1986 request		
DIVISION A				
Procurement:				
Army:				
Aircraft	3,901,300	3,892,500	−120,000	3,772,500
Missiles	3,158,300	3,386,700	−5,000	3,381,700
Weapons and tracked combat vehicles	4,548,100	5,739,100	−386,000	5,353,100
Ammunition	2,646,300	2,635,000	−43,700	2,591,300
Other procurement	5,122,450	5,712,800	−61,100	5,651,700
Total, Army procurement	19,376,450	21,366,100	−615,800	20,750,300
Navy:				
Aircraft	10,903,798	12,062,600	−471,300	11,591,300
Weapons	4,353,611	5,627,900	25,600	5,653,500
Shipbuilding and conversion	11,620,826	11,411,600	−637,900	10,773,700
Other procurement	5,341,614	6,601,200	−716,500	5,884,700
Marine Corps	1,836,722	1,726,800	−47,000	1,679,800
Total, Navy procurement	34,056,571	37,430,100	−1,847,100	35,583,000
Air Force:				
Aircraft	26,078,066	26,165,500	−1,019,400	25,146,100
Missiles	6,888,345	10,862,700	−1,136,900	9,725,800
Other procurement	8,848,127	9,538,000	−202,400	9,335,600
Total, Air Force procurement	41,814,538	46,566,200	−2,358,700	44,207,500
Defense agencies procurement	1,169,301	1,391,900	−1,100	1,390,800
National Guard and Reserve procurement	380,000	0	312,000	312,000
Total, procurement	96,796,860	106,754,300	−4,510,700	102,243,600
Research, development, test, and evaluation:				
Army	4,376,115	5,279,900	−323,697	4,956,203
Navy (including Marine Corps)	9,274,106	11,264,300	−485,717	10,778,583
Air Force	13,506,347	15,578,500	−616,859	14,961,641
Defense agencies	4,307,207	7,157,400	−336,234	6,821,166
Total, research, development, test, and evaluation	31,463,775	39,280,100	−1,762,507	37,517,593
Operation and maintenance:				
Army	18,603,698	20,190,630	−277,120	19,913,510
Navy	25,334,741	25,797,700	−335,917	25,461,783
Marine Corps	1,650,894	1,667,400	−12,944	1,654,456
Air Force	19,213,465	20,924,400	−444,744	20,479,656
Defense agencies	7,182,599	7,568,900	3,112	7,572,012
Army Reserve	732,700	779,600	9,142	788,742

SUMMARY OF FUNDS RECOMMENDED FOR AUTHORIZATION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Change from request	Committee recommendation
	1985 budget authority	1986 request		
Naval Reserve	828,781	954,500	−28,908	925,592
Marine Corps Reserve	58,842	61,600	−2,860	58,740
Air Force Reserve	881,261	907,700	−9,773	897,927
Army National Guard	1,439,293	1,605,200	4,356	1,609,556
Air National Guard	1,828,848	1,830,100	−8,724	1,821,376
Rifle practice, defense	928	920	0	920
Claims, defense	146,500	158,300	−15,000	143,300
Court of Military Appeals, defense	2,870	3,200	0	3,200
Environmental restoration fund	314,000	0	0	0
Total, operation and maintenance	78,219,420	82,450,150	−1,119,380	81,330,770
Working capital funds:				
Army stock fund	366,448	442,000	0	442,000
Navy stock fund	473,307	716,500	0	716,500
Marine Corps stock fund	34,908	42,700	0	42,700
Air Force stock fund	548,593	464,900	0	464,900
Defense stock fund	130,700	193,500	0	193,500
Total, working capital funds	1,553,956	1,859,600	0	1,859,600
Special foreign currency:				
Army		0	0	0
Navy		1,600	0	1,600
Air Force		0	0	0
Defense agencies		500	0	500
Total, special foreign currency	8,650	2,100	0	2,100
Total, Division A	208,042,661	230,346,250	−7,392,587	222,953,663
DIVISION B				
Military construction:				
Army	1,593,137	2,023,910	−345,440	1,678,470
Navy/Marine Corps	1,534,592	2,147,510	−375,100	1,772,410
Air Force	1,572,655	1,973,350	−278,160	1,695,190
Defense agencies	302,198	309,600	−82,900	226,700
NATO infrastructure	107,200	98,000	0	98,000
Army National Guard	98,603	102,100	0	102,100
Air National Guard	111,200	137,200	−7,145	130,055
Army Reserve	69,306	70,700	200	70,900
Naval Reserve	60,800	51,800		51,800
Air Force Reserve	67,800	66,800		66,800
Total, military construction	5,517,491	6,980,970	−1,088,545	5,892,425
Family housing:				
Army	1,331,817	1,625,764	−66,971	1,558,793
Navy	659,282	738,739	3,100	741,839
Air Force	885,565	943,698	−1,800	941,898
Defense agencies	17,437	20,300	0	20,300
Total, family housing	2,894,101	3,328,501	−65,671	3,262,830
Total, Division B	8,411,592	10,309,471	−1,154,216	9,155,255
DIVISION C				
Department of Energy National Security Programs:				
Weapons activities	4,230,180	4,542,090	−109,100	4,432,990
Verification and control technology	76,700	93,575	10,000	103,575
Materials production	1,738,300	1,947,900	−63,000	1,884,900
Defense waste and byproducts management	723,571	712,820	−41,000	671,820

SUMMARY OF FUNDS RECOMMENDED FOR AUTHORIZATION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Change from request	Committee recommendation
	1985 budget authority	1986 request		
Nuclear safeguards and security	62,700	59,925	0	59,925
Security investigations	34,000	33,400	0	33,400
Naval reactors development	496,900	569,000	0	569,000
Total, Division C	7,362,351	7,958,710	−203,100	7,755,610
DIVISION D				
Federal Emergency Management Agency: Civil Defense Program	179,547	119,125	0	119,125
Grand total of bill	223,996,151	248,733,556	−8,749,903	239,983,653

MAJOR MANPOWER CHANGES

The tables below show changes from the requested strengths for each active, Reserve, and civilian component recommended by the committee:

ACTIVE DUTY MANPOWER, FISCAL YEAR 1986

[End strength in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1986 request	Recommendation	Change from request
Army	780.8	780.8	0
Navy	586.3	581.3	−5.0
Marine Corps	199.5	198.8	−.7
Air Force	611.5	606.5	−5.0
Total	2,178.1	2,167.4	−10.7

SELECTED RESERVE PERSONNEL, FISCAL YEAR 1986

[Average strength in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1986 request	Recommendation	Change from request
Army National Guard	444.0	438.4	−5.6
Army Reserve	291.9	288.8	−3.1
Naval Reserve	134.4	131.3	−3.1
Marine Corps Reserve	41.9	41.8	−.1
Air National Guard	108.7	107.9	−.8
Air Force Reserve	75.6	75.4	−.2
Coast Guard Reserve	12.5	12.5	0
Total	1,109.0	1,096.1	−12.9

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL FISCAL YEAR 1986

[End strength in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1986 request	Recommendation	Change from request
Department of Defense	1,106.8	1,087.8	−19

MAJOR CHANGES BY COMMITTEE TO FISCAL YEAR 1986 REQUEST

Senate Report 99-41 accompanying the authorization bill discusses in detail the various changes recommended by the committee on all aspects of the bill. The following is a list of the more significant changes recommended by the committee.

Procurement

Approval of most of the Navy Shipbuilding and Conversion request, including four SSN-688 class nuclear-powered submarines, three CG-47 class AEGIS cruisers, two LSD-41 class dock landing ships, one LHD-1 amphibious assault ship, four MSH-1 class minesweeper-hunters, and two TAO-187 class fleet oilers.

Approval of $53.5 million in long-lead funding for reactivation of the fourth battleship.

Reduction of $167 million for two of four requested MCM-1 class mine countermeasures ships.

Approval of $411.5 million for procurement of 24 SH-60B LAMPS Mark III ASW helicopters, an addition of $41 million and 6 aircraft to the request.

Approval of $64.9 million for procurement of 6 LAMPS Mark I ASW helicopters, a reduction of $5 million.

Approval of multi-year procurement for MK-46 torpedoes.

Denial of multi-year procurement for P-3C ASW patrol aircraft.

Addition of $59.6 million for continued production of MK-60 CAPTOR mines.

Reduction of over $600 million in the Other Procurement, Navy account.

Approval of funds for continued multi-year procurement of KC-10A advanced tanker/cargo aircraft.

Approval of funds for continued multi-year procurement of C-5B cargo aircraft.

Addition of $150 million for 8 C-130H cargo aircraft for the Air National Guard.

Reduction of $981 million, 27 missiles and 15 sets of basing hardware associated with the Peacekeeper (MX) missile system.

Reduction of $75 million for procurement of a Trident submarine, to be offset by savings from prior year Trident II configured submarines.

Reduction of $75 million for procurement of modifications to B-52 bombers.

Reduction of $20 million for procurement related to the Trident I missile system.

Reduction of $35 million for procurement related to space launch support.

Approval of $582 million for advance procurement and long lead items associated with the Trident II missile system.

Approval of $670.2 million and 249 missiles for the Tomahawk sea-launched cruise missile program.

Approval of $5,461.8 million and 48 aircraft for final procurement associated with the B-1B bomber program.

Approval of $697.7 million and 43 reengining kits associated with the KC-135 tanker program.

Approval of $237 million for the Over-the-Horizon Backscatter (OTH-B) Radar.

Approval of $297.3 million and 2 aircraft associated with the E-6A upgrade to the TACAMO communications systems.

Approval of $83 million and 3 systems for procurement of the miniature homing vehicle anti-satellite (ASAT) Space Defense System.

Approval of $126.9 million associated with procurement of expendable launch vehicles.

Approval of $334.7 million for procurement of the final lot of Pershing II missiles.

Approval of $544.1 million and 95 missiles for procurement of ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCM).

Approval of $495 million in procurement related to the chemical deterrent program, including $163 million for equipment and munitions associated with modernization of our retaliatory capability.

Approval of $1,178.2 million for the procurement of 144 Apache attack helicopters.

Approval of $267.0 million for the procurement of 78 UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters on a multi-year contract.

Approval of $1,007.0 million for the procurement of 716 Bradley Fighting Vehicles.

Approval of $1,749.6 million for the procurement of 840 M-1 Abrams tanks, and a reduction $40.8 million in the amount requested for advanced procurement funds.

Approval of $150.0 million for the procurement of Sergeant York DIVAD guns, a reduction of $256.5 million from the administration's request.

Addition of $150.0 million for the procurement of equipment for the National Guard and Reserve components.

Approval of $202.6 million for the procurement of 6 A-6E Intruder aircraft.

Approval of $446.3 million for the procurement of 12 EA-6B electronic warfare aircraft.

Approval of $847.5 million for the procurement of 43 AV-8B Harrier aircraft, 3 aircraft fewer than requested.

Approval of $553.6 million for the procurement of 15 F-14 Tomcat aircraft, 3 aircraft fewer than requested.

Approval of $2,493.7 million for the procurement of 84 F/A-18 Hornet aircraft.

Reduction of $26.9 million requested for the procurement of 12 UC-12B/CX aircraft.

Reduction of $49.4 million for the procurement of 38 T-34C Mentor aircraft.

Approval of $115.7 million for the procurement of 12 F-16 Adversary aircraft.

Approval of $1,822.9 million for the procurement of 48 F-15 aircraft, a reduction of $80.0 million from the request.

Approval of $2,761.7 million for the procurement of 180 F-16 fighter aircraft, a reduction of $75.0 million from the request.

Approval of $94.0 million for the procurement of 3 HH-60 Nighthawk helicopters.

Approval of $241.5 million for the procurement of the Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM), a reduction of $125.0 million from the request.

Approval of $53.7 million for the procurement of Low Level Laser Guided Bomb (LLLGB) kits, a reduction of $50.0 million from the request.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Reduction of over $480 million in the Navy RDT&E account.

Approval of funds for Navy RDT&E programs which support development of the SSN-21 nuclear-powered attack submarine.

Reduction of $54 million for the Navy's New Threat Upgrade program.

Reduction of $25.8 million for the Navy Seafire electro-optic sensor program.

Reduction of $15.380 million for the Navy's Rapidly Deployable Surveillance System (RDSS).

Approval of $413.681 million for continued development of the C-17 airlifter aircraft, a reduction of $40 million.

Reduction of $300 million in research associated with the Strategic Defense Initiative program.

Reduction of $10 million in research associated with the strategic computing project in DARPA's Strategic Technology program.

Reduction of $14.002 million for Navy space technology research and development.

Reduction of $15 million for research and development associated with Trident I configured SSBNs.

Reduction of $10 million for Navy research and development associated with the Defense Meterological Satellite Program (DMSP).

Reduction of $25 million for research and development associated with the very high speed integrated circuit (VHSIC) program.

Reduction of $15 million for research and development of the SRAM II program.

Reduction of $15 million for hard silo research and development under the ICBM modernization program.

Reduction of $10 million for space shuttle related activities at the Consolidated Space Operations Center.

Approval of $784.1 million for the Peacekeeper (MX), $515.4 million for small ICBM and $109.1 million for mobile launcher research and development.

Approval of $173.9 million for the Advanced Strategic Missile System research and development program.

Approval of $2,165.6 million for research and development of the Trident II missile system.

Approval of $68.8 million for research and development associated with the Tomahawk cruise missile program.

Approval of $367.4 million for B-1B bomber research and development.

Approval of the full amount requested for research and development associated with the Advanced Technology Bomber and the Advanced Cruise Missile.

Approval of $67.5 million for research and development associated with the Over-the-Horizon Backscatter (OTH-B) radar.

Approval of $97.2 million for the Minimum Essential Emergency Communications System (MEECN), including $24.1 million for the Ground Wave Emergency Network (GWEN).

Approval of $86.3 million for research and development of the E-6A TACAMO replacement aircraft.

Approval of $346 million for research and development of the MILSTAR satellite and $132 million for Air Force user terminals.

Approval of $28.5 million for submarine laser communications research.

Approval of $221.4 million for research and development associated with space boosters, including $201.6 million for expendable launch vehicles.

Approval of $79.2 million for research and development associated with space launch support.

Reduction of $20.0 million from the Army's request for the development of the LHX.

Reduction of $37.0 million from the Army's request to equip the Sergeant York DIVAD gun with Stinger air defense missiles.

Reduction of $40.0 million from the administration's request for the development of the JTACMS-A.

Approval of $603.7 million for the development of the tilt-rotor JVX (MV-22A Osprey).

Approval of $237.9 million for the development of Navy A-6E improvements.

Approval of $348.0 million for the development of F-14D enhancements.

Approval of $202.8 million for the development of the Air Force's Advanced Tactical Fighter, a reduction of $40.0 million from the request.

Approval of $40.8 million to complete the development of the LANTIRN system.

Approval of $210.2 million for the development of the Air Force's stand-off targeting system, JSTARS, a reduction of $50.0 million from the request.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Approval of $81.3 billion for operation and maintenance in fiscal year 1986, a reduction of $1.1 billion from the administration request. The committee estimates that the recommended level of authorization will provide for approximately 3.9 percent growth over the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1985.

MANPOWER

Reduction of 10,730 active duty personnel from the total requested strength of 2,178,100.

Approval of a 3 percent increase in basic pay, basic allowance for quarters, and basic allowance for subsistence for all uniformed service personnel, effective January 1, 1986.

Approval of enhancement of temporary lodging allowances, household goods weight allowances, certain mileage allowances, and family separation allowances.

Approval of a total authorized average strength for the Selected Reserve of 1,096,134, an increase of more than 30,000 above the authorized average strength for fiscal year 1985.

Approval of a total end strength for civilian personnel of 1,087,776, the level at which the Department is expected to be manned at the end of fiscal year 1985.

DEFENSE PROCUREMENT IMPROVEMENTS

Encourages consolidation of technology base and advanced technology development projects to enable broader oversight of research priorities.

Promotes continuous competition throughout the period of time in which a system is acquired, when such competition is cost-effective, would not result in unacceptable delay, and is otherwise in the national security interest of the United States.

Requires the Secretary of Defense to make thorough estimates of what it should cost to manufacture a particular system.

Ensures that the military and civilian personnel of the Department of Defense who have substantial responsibility for the acquisition of systems are highly qualified.

Ensures that the career path for military officers who have specialized in the acquisition of systems offers sufficient opportunity for advancement and promotion.

Provides mandatory training for personnel responsible for enforcing quality assurance in the manufacture of systems.

Promotes increased disclosure of the activities of employees of defense contractors who are former employees of the Department of Defense who were previously involved with the acquisition of systems while employed by the Department of Defense.

Prevents conflicts of interest by employees of the Department of Defense involved in the negotiation and administration of government contracts.

Continues procurement technical assistance through outreach programs.

Shifts the burden of proof in certain matters in government contract dispute resolution.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

House Reports: No. 99-81 (Committee on Armed Services) and No. 99-235 (Committee of Conference).

Senate Reports: No. 99-41 (Committee on Armed Services) and No. 99-118 (Committee of Conference).

Congressional Record, Vol. 131 (1985):

May 15; June 18-21, 25-27, considered and passed House.

May 17, 20-24; June 3-5, considered and passed Senate.

July 30, Senate agreed to conference report.

October 29, House agreed to conference report.

To authorize appropriations for military functions of the Department of Defense and to prescribe military personnel levels for such Department for fiscal year 1987, to revise and improve military compensation programs, to improve defense procurement procedures, to authorize certain construction at military installations for fiscal year 1987, to authorize appropriations for national security programs of the Department of Energy for fiscal year 1987, and for other purposes

(Public Law 99-661, 99th Congress, S. 2638, November 14, 1986)

Summary of Conference Action

The conferees recommended authorizations for the Department of Defense for procurement, research and development, test and evaluation, operation and maintenance, military construction, family housing, and civil defense that total $210.0 billion. This figure is $25.6 billion below the President's request, $3.1 billion below the Senate bill, and $5.5 billion above the House amendment.

The conferees agreed to authorizations for the Department of Energy National Security programs that total $7.45 billion. This figure is $650 million below the President's budget request, $26 million above the Senate bill, and equal to the House amendment.

DIVISION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

TITLE I—PROCUREMENT

Amounts requested and authorization enacted for procurement for the various services for fiscal year 1987 are shown in the following table:

PROCUREMENT

[Dollars in thousands]

	Request	Authorization	Change
Army:			
Aircraft	$3,264.7	$2,725.5	$-539.2
Missiles	2,438.2	2,150.9	-287.3
Weapons and tracked combat vehicles	4,452.6	3,888.1	-564.5
Ammunition	2,254.0	2,126.1	-127.9
Other procurement	6,169.0	5,112.8	-1,056.2
Total Army	18,578.2	16,003.4	-2,575.1
Navy:			
Aircraft	11,304.3	9,828.1	-1,476.2
Weapons procurement	6,095.4	5,450.0	-645.4
Shipbuilding and conversion	11,046.2	10,607.1	-439.1
Other procurement	6,538.8	5,826.9	-711.9
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,565.0	1,477.4	-87.6
Total, Navy	36,549.7	33,189.5	-3,360.2
Air Force:			
Aircraft	19,127.4	17,018.6	-2,108.8
Missiles	8,982.4	7,570.5	-1,411.9
Other procurement	10,900.3	9,180.9	-1,719.4
Total, Air Force	39,010.1	33,770.0	-5,240.1

PROCUREMENT—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

	Request	Authorization	Change
National Guard and Reserve equipment	0	563.5	+563.5
Defense agencies	1,488.4	1,418.7	−69.7
DOD chemical demilitarization	120.1	120.1	0
Total, procurement	95,746.8	85,065.1	−10,681.6

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

Section 102.—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to transfer not more than $120,000,000 from procurement of new P-3 aircraft to modification of existing P-3 aircraft. Also, provides authority to carry out obligations of the United States under the classified Maritime Surveillance Agreement of 1986.

Section 105.—Provides that amounts requested for procurement of equipment for the Guard and Reserve shall be set forth separately from other amounts requested for procurement for the Armed Forces.

Section 106.—Extends the authority provided the Secretary of Defense in connection with the NATO Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) program.

Section 107.—Provides authority for multiyear procurement contracts for the following:

(1) UH-60A Blackhawk airframe.
(2) EH-60A Quick Fix airframe.
(3) Patriot missile system.
(4) Stinger air defense missile system.
(5) HARM missile system.
(6) MK-45 gun mounts.
(7) MK-6 ammunition hoists.
(8) Defense Support Program.

Section 107(e).—Establishes requirements for a multiyear procurement contract for the Stinger air defense missile system.

Section 108.—Provides authority for the Secretary of the Air Force to award a multiyear procurement contract for Air Defense Aircraft if certain conditions are met.

Section 121.—Requires live-fire testing of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, subject to certain conditions.

Section 122(a).—Prohibits obligation of funds for procurement of 120-millimeter mortars or associated ammunition manufactured or assembled outside the United States.

Section 122(b).—Prohibits procurement of motorcycles for the Army until a certification is provided to Congress.

Section 122(c).—Prohibits procurement of air-to-air Stinger missiles for the Army until cetain conditions are met.

Section 122(d).—Prohibits obligation of funds for the Aquila remotely piloted vehicle until certain conditions are met.

Section 122(e).—Establishes a total acquisition cost of $4,300,000,000 for the Army's Mobile Subscriber Equipment program.

Section 131.—Repeals section 102(h) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985, concerning a requirement for RACER on DDG-51 class guided missile destroyers.

Section 132.—Requires continued operational status of the Basic Point Defense Missile System on amphibious ships, until a replacement is immediately available.

Section 133.—Prohibits obligation of funds for procurement of the Rolling Airframe Missile (RAM) until certain requirements are met.

Section 141.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to report on the acquisition strategy for the Advanced Technology Bomber program.

Section 142.—Provides that funds provided for the Advanced Technology Bomber and for the Advanced Cruise Missile programs may not be used for any other purposes. Also prohibits procurement of B-1B bombers beyond the 100 bombers already authorized.

Section 143.—Provides that not more than $64,000,000 authorized for the C-17 aircraft for fiscal year 1987 may be obligated before April 15, 1987.

Section 144.—Prohibits obligation of funds for procurement of the Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile (AMRAAM) until certain conditions are met.

Section 145.—Prohibits obligation of funds for procurement of the T-46 trainer aircraft until certain conditions are met.

Section 151.—Authorizes $120,100,000 for destruction of chemical agents and munitions.

Section 152.—Prohibits obligation of funds for procurement and assembly of BIGEYE chemical bombs before October 1, 1987 and establishes other requirements concerning chemical munitions.

Section 153.—Prohibits shipment of chemical weapons, agents, or components to the Lexington-Bluegrass Depot in Richmond, Kentucky for any purpose, including disposal; also, prohibits further use of this depot for chemical weapons after disposal of chemical weapons now stockpiled. Includes a waiver authority for the Secretary of Defense.

Section 154.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to report on the chemical weapons demilitarization program.

Title II—Research, Development, Test and Evaluation

The amounts requested by the administration and authorized by the Congress for research, development, test and evaluation for fiscal year 1987 contained in the following table:

FISCAL YEAR 1987 RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

[In millions of dollars]

	Request	Authorization	Change
Army	$5,550.3	$4,712.7	−$837.6
Navy (and Marine Corps)	10,586.8	9,294.1	−1,292.7

FISCAL YEAR 1987 RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Request	Authorization	Change
Air Force	17,275.4	15,019.1	−2,256.3
Defense agencies	8,517.4	7,189.6	−1,327.8
Total	41,929.9	36,215.5	−5,714.4

Included in this title are the following statutory provisions:

Section 201(b).—Limits the amount of FY 1987 appropriated funds that may be obligated in each research and development account.

Section 202.—Before any product improvement or modification is made to the Copperhead Guided Projectile, the Secretary of Defense must certify that a competition for a second source has been conducted, and a second source selected.

Section 203.—Limitations on funds for the Navy.

(a) Not more than $386,871,000 is available for the V–22 Osprey aircraft. Of these funds, not more than one-half may be obligated until the Secretary of the Navy certifies that such aircraft is capable of performing the ASW mission currently performed by the S–3A aircraft and is the most cost-effective aircraft for that mission.

(b) Not less than $8,000,000 shall be used for safety and reliability improvements for the AV–8B aircraft Pegasus engine.

(c) Requires a report not later than 30 days after enactment of this act on the Navy's plans to correct deficiencies with the avionics rack for the S–3 aircraft.

(d) $20,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary of Defense for evaluation and testing of the Rankine Cycle Energy Recovery System (RACER).

(e) $39,704,000 is available only for the Low-Cost Seeker Missile program.

(f) Prohibits the use of funds authorized for the development and production of the Trident II missile for any other purpose.

(g) $50,000,000 is available for programs related to the Libyan lessons-learned study, provided that those funds are not obligated or expended until 30 days after the Secretary of the Navy provides a report on the use of those funds.

Section 204.—Limitations on funds for the Air Force.

(a) Prohibits the use of funds to enter full scale engineering development of a new or modified short-range attack missile (SRAM) until the Secretary of Defense reports on the cost and effectiveness of various program options.

(b) $17,375,000 is available only for the Low Cost Seeker Missile program.

(c) Not more than $200,000,000 is available for the Space Defense System (ASAT) program, and none of these funds may be used for production verification.

(d) $80,000,000 is available only for the Pave Tiger/Seek Spinner system.

Section 205.—Limitations on funds for Defense Agencies.

(a) $15,000,000 may be used only for the application of free-electron lasers for medical research and material.

(b) $4,000,000 is available only for the Laser Pantography project.

(c) $240,620,000 is available only for the Strategic Technology program, and of that amount $10,000,000 is available only for independent research on the non-acoustic detection of submarines.

Section 206.—Other Limitations.

(a) No funds may be obligated or expended for the development of the Army Advanced Artillery Tactical Data system or the Marine Integrated Fire and Support system until a single system is selected for both services, or the Secretary of Defense certifies that both systems are required for operational and cost reasons.

(b) Prohibits full scale development of the Navy Advanced Tactical Aircraft (ATA) and the Air Force Advanced Fighter (ATF) unless the Secretary of Defense makes certain certifications regarding the requirements for those aircraft. Prohibits the obligation of any funds after September 30, 1987, unless the requirements for both aircraft have been finalized and agreed to by the Secretaries of Defense, the Navy and the Air Force.

Section 207.—$48,735,000 is available only for the Advanced Anti-Armor Weapon System Medium (AAWS-M) program. These funds may be obligated only after certain requirements are met regarding the feasibility of the design, and certain certifications made to the Congress regarding the effectiveness of the design chosen.

Section 208.—Requires the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition to develop an Electronic Warfare Master Plan providing policy guidance to the military departments. Not more than 80% of the funds authorized for electronic warfare programs may be obligated until this plan is submitted to the Senate and House Armed Services Committees. Provides $100,000,000 to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition for electronic warfare systems.

Section 209.—Prohibits the Secretary of the Navy from conducting an electromagnetic pulse test in the Chesapeake Bay.

Section 211.—Not more than $3,213,000,000 is available for the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program.

Section 212.—Of the amount authorized for the SDI program, up to $50,000,000 shall be available for the joint development of an anti-tactical ballistic missile system with our allies.

Section 213.—Prohibits the use of funds for the establishment of a federally-funded research and development center to support the SDI program unless the Secretary of Defense provides a report to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees on the justification for this center, and funds for this purpose are subsequently authorized.

Section 214.—Amends the reporting requirement contained in the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986, to include certain additional information on the costs of the SDI program.

Section 215.—Requires a report not later than March 15, 1987, on technologies being developed in the SDI program that could be deployed within the next 5 to 10 years to address certain specified military missions.

Section 216.—Congressional declaration that in approving funds for the SDI program, the Congress does not intend to abrogate, violate, erode or otherwise contravene the ABM Treaty.

Section 217.—Requires a report not later than February 1, 1987, on the implications for the SDI program of continuing to abide by the "restrictive" interpretation of the ABM Treaty.

Section 221.—Authorizes $162,323,000 to the Army, Navy and Air Force to commence a program of Conventional Defense Initiatives to improve the conventional weapons of the Armed Forces.

Section 222.—Not less than $300,000,000 aauthorized for Defense agencies shall be used to expand research on innovative concepts and methods in specified areas to enhance our conventional defense capabilities. In addition, $153,000,000 within Defense agencies shall be applied to the restoration of the conventional defense technology base. Certain restrictions are placed on the expenditure of these funds, and the Director of Defense Research and Engineering must report to the Senate and House Armed Services Committees on the implementation of this Balanced Technology Initiative.

Section 231.—Prohibits the Secretary of Defense from conducting a test of the Space Defense System (ASAT) against an object in space unless he certifies that the Soviet Union has conducted another test of a dedicated ASAT system.

Section 232.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a statement accompanying the annual report of the Congress on ICBM modernization regarding his recommendations to the President on the configuration of the small ICBM, the selected options for more survivable basing of the Peacekeeper (MX) missile, and the desirability of entering full scale engineering development on each. Authorizes $120,000,000 for follow-on basing; $290,000,000 for the Peacekeeper (MX); and $1,200,000,000 for the small ICBM.

Section 233.—Establishes restrictions on the use of funds for grants to education institutions unless the Secretary of Defense makes certain certifications.

Section 234.—Congressional findings regarding the importance of centralized coordination of the collection and dissemination of technological data within the Department of Defense, and an amendment to Chapter 139 of title 10, U.S. Code.

Section 235.—$20,000,000 is available only for cooperative medical research to be administered by the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Title III—Operation and Maintenance

Amounts requested and authorization enacted for operation and maintenance for fiscal year 1987 are shown in the following table:

[In millions of dollars]

Item	Fiscal year 1987		
	Administration request	Authorization	Change from request
Operation and Maintenance:			
Army	$21,341.9	$20,025.9	−$1,316.0
Navy	25,688.5	23,164.8	−2,523.7
Marine Corps	1,864.1	1,794.2	−69.9
Air Force	21,214.5	18,894.2	−2,320.3
Defense agencies	8,573.7	7,979.4	−594.3
Army Reserve	−793.1	770.3	−22.8
Navy Reserve	975.9	887.4	−88.5
Marine Corps Reserve	65.3	64.2	−1.1
Air Force Reserve	975.6	922.1	−53.5
Army National Guard	1,786.9	1,734.6	−52.3

[In millions of dollars]

Item	Fiscal year 1987		
	Administration request	Authorization	Change from request
Air Force National Guard	1,932.7	1,790.4	−142.3
National Board for the promotion of rifle practice	.9	4.3	+3.4
Claims, Defense	155.6	144.4	−11.2
Court of Military Appeals	3.4	3.2	−.2
Environmental Restoration Fund, Defense	385.9	385.9	0
Pan American Games	15.0	15.0	0
Total, O&M	85,773.0	78,580.3	−7,192.7

Section 301.—Authorizes, in addition to the O&M funds above, an additional authorization for the Army National Guard and a blanket authorization for high priority readiness program.

Section 302.—Authorizes the following working capital funds:

—For the Army Stock Fund, $230.1 million.
—For Navy Stock Fund, $379.6 million.
—For the Marine Corps Stock Fund, $31.2 million.
—For the Air Force Stock Fund, $200.4 million.
—For the Defense Stock Fund, $66.9 million.

Section 303.—Authorizes $15.0 million for assistance to Pan American Games.

Section 304.—Authorizes use during 1986 of National Guard assets for transportation of livestock feed to drought-stricken areas of the United States.

Section 305.—Authorizes and limits payments to NASA for Space Shuttle services. Section requires a report on future 10-year plan for shuttle.

Part B—Program Changes and Permanent Law Changes

Section 311.—Requires budget justification documents for contract personnel working on DOD contracts during the fiscal year for which the budget is submitted.

Section 312.—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to authorize any element of the Department of Defense that procures bakery and dairy products for use by armed forces outside the United States to procure these products through the use of procedures other than competitive procedures.

Section 313.—Defines the functions of military commissaries, including the purchase of alcoholic beverages by nonappropriated fund instrumentalities.

Section 314.—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to accept gifts for the Defense Dependents' Education System.

Section 315.—Authorizes renovation projects that combine maintenance, repair, and minor construction projects for an entire single-purpose facility, or one or more functional areas of a multipurpose facility, using funds available for operations and maintenance. The renovation project cannot exceed maximum for minor construction, and new facilities or additions may not be included.

Section 316.—Prohibits the purchase of Angolan petroleum products from companies producing oil in Angola.

Section 317.—Prohibits the issuance of contracts for the performance of certain Army ammunition activities at the Crane Army Amunition Activity or McAlester Army Ammunition Plant.

Section 318.—Amends Section 4308 of title 10 to permit the Secretary to provide personnel services and allowances for competitors at national matches.

Section 319.—Prohibits the joint use of Gray Army Airfield with civil aviation.

Section 320.—Withholds new proposed regulations relating to movement of household goods and cargo until report is forwarded to Congress.

Part C—Humanitarian and Other Assistance

Section 331.—Extends the authorization for humanitarian assistance for transportation, administration, and distribution of relief supplies to Afghan refugees. This section authorizes $17.0 million in new and reauthorized funds. A series of reports are directed.

Section 332.—Extends the authority of the Secretary of Defense to transport humanitarian relief supplies to certain countries through fiscal year 1987.

Section 333.—Authorizes humanitarian and civic assistance provided in conjunction with a military operation.

Title IV—Military Personnel Authorizations

Part A—Active Forces

End strengths requested and authorized for active duty personnel for each component of the Armed Forces for fiscal year 1987 are shown in the following table:

	Administration request	Authorization
Army	780,800	780,800
Navy	586,300	581,300
Marine Corps	199,500	198,800
Air Force	611,500	606,470
Total	2,178,100	2,167,370

Included in this part is a statutory provision which extends current statutory requirements on the quality of enlistments in the Army.

Part B—Reserve Forces

Average strengths requested and authorized for the Selected Reserve of each Reserve component of the Armed Fórces for fiscal year 1986 are shown in the following table:

	Administration request	Authorization
Army National Guard	444,000	440,025
Army Reserve	291,900	290,639
Naval Reserve	134,400	134,212

	Administration request	Authorization
Marine Corps Reserve	41,900	41,900
Air National Guard	108,700	108,700
Air Force Reserve	75,600	75,600
Coast Guard Reserve	12,500	12,500
Total	1,109,000	1,103,576

End strengths requested and authorized for reservists serving on active duty in support of the Reserves within the average strength listed above in fiscal year 1986 are shown in the following table:

	Administration request	Authorization
Army National Guard	30,679	23,731
Army Reserve	14,714	12,157
Naval Reserve	19,510	19,010
Marine Corps Reserve	1,475	1,475
Air National Guard	7,269	7,269
Air Force Reserve	635	635
Total	74,282	64,277

Included in this part is a statutory provision increasing the number of senior enlisted and officer personnel who may be serving in full-time support of the Reserves.

Part C—Military Training

Average military student training loads requested were authorized in the numbers set forth in the following table:

Army	79,686
Navy	71,018
Marine Corps	20,766
Air Force	43,389
Army National Guard of the United States	18,886
Army Reserve	16,685
Naval Reserve	3,355
Marine Corps Reserve	3,790
Air National Guard of the United States	2,751
Air Force Reserve	2,118

Title V—Defense Personnel Policy

Part A—Active Forces

Included in this part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 501.—Prohibits assignment of active duty members outside the United States until completion of basic training.

Section 502.—Permits the Secretary concerned to exempt active duty members from the service on State or local juries if such service interferes with the military mission.

Section 503.—Extends the current statutory authority permitting temporary promotions of certain Navy lieutenants.

Section 504.—Repeals requirement that Air Force enlist a given percentage of women in fiscal year 1987.

Section 505.—Exempts a limited number of physicians at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences who are receiving military retired pay from certain deductions from that pay.

Section 506.—Permits carry over of excess leave by military members upon reenlistment.

Section 507.—Terminates gender-based distinctions contained in statutes relating to promotions of officers in the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve.

Section 508.—Requires Senate confirmation of the appointment of military officers to certain positions designated by statute to be occupied by flag or general officers.

Section 509.—Establishes the position of Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Section 510.—Corrects a technical deficiency in statutes relating to personnel administration at the Air Force Institute of Technology.

Section 511.—Authorizes an increase in the number of three and four-star flag and general officers who may be serving on active duty during fiscal year 1987.

Section 512.—Requires a Secretary of Defense study of methods of improving staffing of critical wartime medical specialities.

Section 513.—Requires a Secretary of Defense study of the representation of various religious faiths in the military chaplain corps.

Part B—Reserve Forces

Included within the part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 521.—Increases the number of Selected Reserves who the President may order to active duty to augment the active forces from 100,000 to 200,000 and permits extension of the call-up period from 90 to 180 days.

Section 522.—Limits the exercise of governors' authority with respect to overseas training of members of the National Guard of the United States in certain circumstances.

Section 523.—Requires that no greater requirements be imposed on single parents for enlistment in the Reserves than are imposed on active duty members.

Section 524.—Permits the involuntary order to active duty of a reservist who, as a result of his military status, is taken captive in a hostile action against the United States.

Part C—Civilian Personnel

Included in this part are statutory provisions as follows:

Section 531.—Waives the requirement for authorization of civilian end strengths during fiscal year 1987.

Section 532.—Prohibits the use of end strengths to manage civilian employees of the Department of Defense during fiscal year 1987.

Section 533.—Prohibits the imposition of any constraint on civilian employees of the Department of Defense who are paid from other than appropriated funds and are employed by industrial or commercial type activities.

Section 534.—Reduces from 10 to 5 the number of years which must pass following active duty before a person becomes eligible for appointment as a Secretary of a military department.

Title VI—Compensation and Other Personnel Benefits

Part A—Pay and Allowances

Included in this part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 601.—Authorizes a 3 percent increase in basic pay, basic allowance for quarters, and basic allowance for subsistence for all military personnel, including cadets and midshipmen, effective on January 1, 1987.

Section 602.—Authorizes advance pay to certain members of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps in certain circumstances.

Section 603.—Extends current statutory authority to reimburse members for housing who can not occupy shipboard quarters.

Section 604.—Restructures and consolidates existing statutory authorities relating to medical care, incapacitation pay, disability retirement, and death benefits for reservists.

Part B—Travel and Transportation

Included in the part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 611.—Revises existing statutes relating to government transportation of privately-owned motor vehicles of military members to permit such transportation when it is more economical to the government.

Section 612.—Requires coordination, within mission constraints, of permanent change of station moves of members with school age dependents with breaks in school years.

Section 613.—Authorizes the appropriation of not more than $2,533,760,000 for permanent change of status travel in fiscal year 1987.

Section 614.—Converts the existing system of reimbursement for expenses incident to temporary duty of military members to a system of "lodgings plus", under certain circumstances.

Section 615.—Authorizes travel and transportation for a member who escorts a dependent who cannot travel unescorted.

Section 616.—Authorizes reimbursement for travel expenses for dependents of members stationed overseas when the dependent must travel to another location for medical care.

Section 617.—Authorizes the payment of a per diem for dependents who are authorized travel in certain circumstances.

Section 618.—Prohibits the payment of family separation allowance type II to members who elect unaccompanied overseas tours in accompanied tour areas.

Section 619.—Authorizes the payment of a dislocation allowance under six specified sets of circumstances.

Section 620.—Authorizes the Secretary concerned to pay for excess stored household goods of a member and collect such charges directly from the member in certain circumstances.

Part C—Bonus, Special and Incentive Pays

Included in this part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 631.—Authorizes enhancements to aviation officer incentive pay.

Section 632.—Includes aviation cadet service for all purposes related to entitlement to aviation career incentive pay.

Section 633.—Creates special authority for the payment of a selected reserve enlistment bonus to certain reservists who were promised the bonus but were not authorized the bonus because of delayed enactment of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986.

Section 634.—Authorizes a new special pay for military members proficient in a critically needed foreign language skill.

Part D—Benefits for Survivors and Former Spouses

Included in this part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 641.—Authorizes State courts to order military service members to participate in the Survivor Benefit Plan (SBP) and to designate a former spouse as the beneficiary under that plan.

Section 642.—Authorizes payment of the SBP benefits to surviving dependent children of retirement-eligible active duty members who die if there is no surviving spouse or if the surviving spouse subsequently dies, and authorizes payment of 55 percent of retired pay for life for eligible incapacitated children as SBP benefits.

Section 643.—Lower from age 60 to 55, the age at which a surviving spouse may remarry without losing entitlement to SBP benefits.

Section 644.—Changes the definition of disposable retired pay for purposes court orders dividing marital property or awarding alimony or child support in divorce cases, to exclude from the definition only the percentage of military retired pay which is equal to the percent of disability in cases of retirement for disability.

Section 645.—Permits members who elected former spouse coverage under SBP during the period of November 8, 1985 through February 28, 1986, to convert that coverage to former spouse-child coverage within 1 year.

Section 646.—Extends until April 1, 1988, the period during which former spouses of military personnel divorced between April 1, 1985, and April 1, 1986, are eligible for military health care.

Part E—Miscellaneous Provisions

Included in this part are the following statutory provisions:

Section 651.—Authorizes not more than $3,000,000 to be used only in fiscal year 1987 for payment of tuition assistance to reserve component officers.

Section 652.—Authorizes certain travel, transportation, and health care benefits for dependents of members who have been sentenced or administratively discharged for certain reasons.

Section 653.—Lowers from GS-8 and above to GS-5 and above the level at which a military spouse will be given hiring preference for certain Department of Defense jobs.

Section 654.—Provides Federal civil service retirement credit for National Guard technician service prior to January 1, 1969, for former technicians who have not yet retired from the Government.

Section 655.—Authorizes meal reimbursement for a certain nonprofit youth group residing on a military installation pursuant to an agreement in effect on June 30, 1986.

Section 656.—Authorizes members of the Selected Reserve to use military commissaries for the number of days each year equal to the number of days served on active duty, but not exceeding 14 days.

Part F—Administration of Personnel Benefits

Included in this part are statutory provisions as follows:

Section 661.—Alters the methodology for determining the accrual charge to be paid each year into the Department of Defense military retirement fund to provide for the determination of separate charges for active duty and Reserve personnel.

Section 662.—Authorizes the reimbursement of the costs incurred by members when changes are imposed by financial institutions resulting from a government error involving a member's pay under mandatory direct deposit program.

Section 663.—Prohibits payment of more than 50 percent of a selective reenlistment bonus in a lump sum during fiscal year 1987 and limits spending in that fiscal year for reserve unit and individual training to $5,084,500,000.

Title VII—Health Care Reform

Included in this part are statutory provisions as follows:

Section 701.—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to enter into resource sharing agreements with a variety of civilian health care providers, to enter into contracts for health care services with a variety of civilian providers, to waive certain costs or limitations on care provided to members if such waiver can result in cost-effective health care, directs the establishment of a health care enrollment system, directs the creation of and establishes procedures for the operation of a single military health care appropriation account in the Department of Defense, and requires the use of diagnostic-related groups to allocate patient care resources among military medical facilities.

Section 702.—Directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct a demonstration project of using competitively selected at-risk contractors to provide health care to military medical system beneficiaries and authorizes the Secretary to implement such a system in the United States in three phases under certain circumstances.

Section 703.—Authorizes CHAMPUS reimbursement for nonemergency inpatient care of beneficiaries residing within a 40-mile radius of a military treatment facility if private insurance provides primary coverage.

Section 704.—Establishes certain conditional restrictions in the acquisition of a composite medical information system in the Department of Defense.

Section 705.—Protects military medical quality assurance records from public disclosure, except under certain circumstances, and prohibits the use of information obtained in an epidemiologic assessment interview to support an adverse personnel action against

a person identified as having been exposed to a virus associated with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

Section 706.—Extends until December 31, 1988, the time that certain former Public Health Service hospitals may have their status as Uniformed Services Treatment Facilities terminated.

Section 707.—Limits to $18,000,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated in fiscal year 1987 for a dental insurance program for military dependents and establishes certain minimum requirements for such a program.

Title VIII—Uniform Code of Military Justice

Included in this part are statutory provisions as follows:

Section 801.—Sets forth a short title for the amendments made by this title.

Section 802.—Adopts Federal civilian criminal standards for the defense of lack of mental responsibility as the military justice standards.

Section 803.—Permits requests for enlisted members to serve on court-martials to be made orally on the record.

Section 804.—Extends court-martial jurisdiction over reservists in certain circumstances and establishes procedures for the exercise of that jurisdiction.

Section 805.—Revises existing statutes of limitations to bring those military statutes more closely in line with Federal civilian criminal standard.

Section 806.—Simplifies the procedures whereby an accused may submit matters to appropriate reviewing authorities following trial by court-martial.

Section 807.—Clarifies that judge advocates who are detailed to perform civil office functions may perform such duties as required by the agency concerned, including representation of the United States in civil and criminal cases, and prescribes procedures relating to reimbursements for such services.

Section 808.—Establishes effective dates for the statutory provisions in this title.

Title IX—Procurement Policy Reform

Part A—Management of the Acquisition Process

Section 901.—Prescribes the duties, authority and precedence of the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition.

Section 902.—Establishes the position of Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition at Executive Level III to assist and act for the Under Secretary.

Section 903.—Prescribes precedence for the Under Secretary for Policy, establishes the grade level of the Director of Defense Research and Engineering at level IV, maintains the reporting relationship for the Director Operational Test and Evaluation with the Secretary and requires the Director of Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization to report to the Under Secretary for Acquisition.

Section 904.—Requires that before a major defense program enters full-scale engineering development or full-rate production,

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the Secretary of a military department will establish a baseline description of the program. If a deviation of the significant characteristics of the system baseline occurs, a report to the Secretary by the program manager will cause a program review and a report thereon to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition within 45 days.

Section 905.—Requires that the Secretary of each military department designate at least three acquisition programs as enterprise programs, and simplify the reporting chain, performance evaluation review and applicable regulations affecting the program management of such programs.

Section 906.—Provides that if an enterprise program is in or ready to enter full-scale engineering development or full-rate production, authorization may be requested, under certain circumstances, to obligate funds sufficient to carry out the entire phase of development. Deviation from the program baseline requires notice and specific action or cessation of spending.

Section 907.—Establishes a preference for fulfilling defense requirements with nondevelopmental items, defined to include commercial items. Requires the development of regulations and institution of training to encourage use of items already available and requires a report on removing impediments to this policy. A GAO report on progress is also required.

Section 908.—Contains limitations on the percentage (10%) of total procurement funds that may be obligated under undefinitized contracts. Limitations are set forth on the use of undefinitized contracts. Provision is made for waiver under certain circumstances.

Section 909.—Except where it is shown in a report to Congress to be impracticable, a competitive prototype strategy is required in the development of every major weapons system and major subsystem of such system.

Section 910.—Requires that a major conventional weapons system not proceed beyond low-rate production until a realistic survivability or lethality test and initial operational test and evaluation is completed. Tests would be early enough to permit correction of design deficiencies before production. Contractor employees for the system would not be involved in the testing.

Section 911.—Requires action to increase use of multiyear contracts by the DOD and establishes a goal of 10% of the total obligational authority for fiscal year 1988.

Section 912.—Limits the use of federally funded research and development centers to current scope of work, except for applied scientific research, and provides for a GAO study of the effectiveness of existing procedures to prevent abuse.

Part B—Requirements Relating to the Acquisition Process

Section 921.—Amends the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(a)) to require that a fair proportion of Federal procurement contracts go to small and minority owned business in each industry category; that except for construction, the contractor receiving a set-aside perform at least 50% of the work; that the public be notified of the recipients of set-asides; that the Small Business Administration perform a review of size standards in certain industries to attempt

to assure set aside of 30% of the available Federal contract funds in those industries; and that set-asides reflect fair market prices. Provides for judicial review of action by the Small Business Administration which causes severe financial loss, and a delayed effective for the section.

Section 922.—Increases the dollar threshold for requiring publication of notice in the Commerce Business Daily, requires posting of notice of intention to solicit for 10 days at the contracting office for certain procurements, and raises threshold for small purchases and mandatory small business set-asides.

Section 923.—Permits award of noncompetitive contracts in certain cases when only a limited number of sources is available, and in response to unsolicited proposals for services where the contractor possesses unique capabilities. Also permits award of certain noncompetitive follow-on awards where the contractor's expertise would be difficult or expensive to replace.

Section 924.—Provides that in awarding contracts, particularly for services, the quality of the service should be afforded appropriate importance and the relative importance should be reflected in the solicitation.

Section 925.—Prescribes that in certain solicitations for supplies or services, unless there is a likelihood that additional quantities will be used, no clause may be included which provides for evaluation of options for additional quantities.

Section 926.—Amends section 2323 of title 10, United States Code to clarify that the certification required of a contractor in certain instances that the price offered to the DOD is the lowest commercial price applies only to spare or repair parts. Defines certain sales as not determining lowest commercial price.

Section 927.—Amends section 2304 of title 10, United States Code to limit application of reporting overhead allocation so as to exclude commercial items where price is based on established catalog or market prices.

Section 928.—Amends section 2384(b) of title 10, United States Code to limit certain reporting requirements to exclude commercial items acquired through competitive procedures or at established catalog or market prices.

Part C—Procurement Personnel Policy

Section 931.—Prohibits the acceptance of compensation from certain defense contractors by former military officers or civilian defense employees above a certain grade for a 2-year period after separation if during the last 2 years of their defense service they (1) performed a procurement function for a majority of their time at a site or plant owned by the contractor; or (2) personally and substantially participated in procurement functions relating to a major defense system involving contact with the contractor. The prohibition on accepting compensation also applies to personnel of the Senior Executive Service or Officer O–7 or above, who acted as a primary representative in negotiating certain contracts or settling certain claims. Civil penalties for both the former official and contractor are prescribed as well as a requirement for liquidated damages under contract. Written opinions by informed agency

ethics officials are permitted to protect former officials in appropriate circumstances.

Section 932.—Requires a plan designed to enhance the professional competence and career progression of defense acquisition personnel.

Section 933.—Amends section 1622(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code to clarify the requirement for program managers to have completed the program management course at the Defense Systems Management College.

Section 934.—Requires submission of a plan for education of defense acquisition personnel and coordination of educational programs administered by DOD.

Part D—Requirements Relating to Defense Contractors

Section 941.—Prohibits employment on a defense contract in certain management positions, including serving on the contractor's Board of Directors, any person convicted of fraud or any felony arising out of a defense contract for at least 1 year. Knowing violation is a crime.

Section 942.—Prohibits reprisal by a defense contractor against an employee who discloses to a government official a violation of law connected with a contract. Provides for an Inspector General investigation of any alleged reprisal action.

Section 943.—Requires that contractors make available to the appropriate defense agency, work measurement data, as defined, under major manufacturing contracts.

Part E—Miscellaneous

Section 951.—Requires that an offeror disclose in a proposal significant ownership by any foreign government included on the State Department list of terrorist nations and prohibits entering into contracts with such offerors. Authority is included for a waiver by the Secretary of Defense after a report to Congress.

Section 952.—Amends section 2306(f) of title 10, United States Code (so-called "truth in negotiations" provisions) to recognize and clarify a contractor's right to offset, against an amount sought by the government in a defective pricing action, amounts reflecting cost or pricing data not revealed that would have resulted in an increase in the agreed-to price. Provides for interest and penalties for certain over payments resulting from defective cost or pricing data and defines such data to include information that is verifiable and not judgmental in nature.

Section 953.—Requires that regulations be promulgated defining the rights of the United States and its contractors and subcontractors in technical data relating to items sold to the Department of Defense. Requires that the terms "developed" and "at private expense" be defined in the regulations.

Section 954.—Provides that the government may charge for the administrative costs of furnishing technical data to requestors and will waive additional costs for U.S. entities certifying that the data is needed for bidding purposes.

Section 955.—Requires the defense budget to identify common items, to minimize variations in procurement unit costs for such

items, and to justify necessary variations in procurement unit costs for common items. Common items are those used by more than one military service.

Section 956.—Amends section 2411(2) of title 10 to authorize the DOD to pay up to 75% of the cost of running a technical assistance program sponsored by a defined eligible entity serving a distressed area.

Section 957.—Requires certain defense contractors to provide to the procurement technical assistance centers, with which DOD has agreements, certain information regarding subcontracting opportunities and contracts.

Part F—Miscellaneous Reports

Section 961.—Amends sections 139a and section 139b of title 10, United States Code concerning Selected Acquisition Reports to improve their utility as suggested by the DOD.

Section 962.—Requires a report on the efforts of the DOD to increase contracts to Indian-owned businesses.

Section 963.—Requires a report on the efforts of the DOD to increase competition and expand the industrial base by increasing participation of businesses on a broader geographical basis.

Title X—Matters Relating to Arms Control

Section 1001.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that it is in the national security interest of the United States to continue to abide by the central numerical sublimits of the SALT II Treaty, as long as the Soviet Union complies with such sublimits.

Section 1002.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that the President should seek the advice and consent of the Senate on the Threshold Test Ban (TTB) and Peaceful Nuclear Explosions (PNE) Treaties, and that he should propose the resumption of negotiations on a Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB).

Section 1003.—Requires a report from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, not later than December 20, 1986, on the military implications for the United States of adopting a policy of no longer adhering to existing strategic offensive arms agreements, and the likely Soviet responses to such a policy.

Section 1004.—Expresses the sense of the Congress in support of the President's willingness to engage in negotiations to establish nuclear risk reduction centers.

Title XI—Matters Relating to NATO

Section 1101.—Grants the President the authority to transfer excess equipment from Department of Defense stocks at no cost to those member nations of NATO's southern flank which are eligible for U.S. security assistance and are integrated into NATO's military structure, for the purpose of helping to modernize the defense capabilities of these nations.

Section 1102.—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to enter into Weapons System Partnership Agreements for the cooperative logistics support of weapon systems fielded in Europe by the United States and one or more NATO allies.

Section 1103.—Provides for an expansion of NATO cooperative armaments projects to other friendly countries, with modifications.

Section 1104.—Extends the terms of the NATO Mutual Support Act to countries with which the United States has defense alliances or conducts joint exercises, or which allow the stationing or positioning of U.S. forces or materiel, by authorizing the Secretary of Defense to enter into agreements with such countries for the acquisition and reciprocal provision of logistical support, supplies, and services.

Section 1105.—Urges the President and Secretary of Defense to pursue opportunities for cooperative R&D projects with major non-NATO allies. Provides up to $40,000,000 of the funds in Section 201 for such cooperative R&D projects.

Title XII—Department of Defense Management

Part A—Management of Certain Procurement Matters

Section 1201.—Prohibits statute definitions on the issuance of contracts for the overhaul, repair, and maintenance of naval vessels. Section repeals limitations on fiscal year 1986 funds.

Section 1202.—Defines the handling of hazardous waste policies generated during repair or maintenance of naval vessels.

Section 1203.—Establishes limitations on the transfer of certain technical data packages for large-caliber cannon.

Section 1204.—Establishes a set of requirements concerning transportation of members of the Armed Forces by chartered aircraft.

Section 1205.—Sets out requirements and restrictions dealing with fuel sources for heating systems on military installations. The section prohibits converting fuel sources at certain heating facilities in Europe.

Section 1206.—Directs a review of the security administration in defense industry of Department of Defense special access programs.

Section 1207.—Sets goals, definition, guidelines, restrictions, penalties, and report requirements for contract goals for minorites dealing with the Department of Defense.

Section 1208.—Places requirements on the Department of Defense for manpower estimates for major defense acquisition programs.

Part B—Economy and Efficiency

Section 1221.—Increases the threshold applicable to statutory contracting out procedures to "45 or fewer."

Section 1222.—Prohibits the issuance of contracts for performance on firefighting functions and places a 1-year restriction on similar contracts for security guards.

Section 1223.—Supports the contracting out for performance of Department of Defense supply and service functions, if such performance can be obtained at a cost lower than DOD can provide the same supply or service.

Section 1224.—Requires reports on the savings or costs from the increased use of civilian personnel.

TITLE XIII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Part A—Financial Matters

Section 1301.—Authorizes the Secretary of Defense $2,000,000 in transfer authority.

Section 1302.—Authorizes the appropriations of funds necessary for civilian pay, inflation increases and increased fuel costs.

Section 1303.—Authorizes the appropriation of $3,500,000 for the purchase of foreign currencies.

Section 1304.—Increases the size of the Special Defense Acquisition Fund from $1,000,000,000 to $1,070,000,000.

Section 1305.—Limits expenditure of certain amounts of FY 1985 and FY 1986 funds by appropriations accounts.

Section 1306.—Defines limitations on expenditures contained elsewhere in the bill.

Section 1307.—Amends a reporting requirement contained in title 10, U.S.C. to include additional information; adds an additional section requiring a report concerning budgeting for inflation.

Section 1308.—Requires DOD to report to Congress its contractual procedures that allow price adjustments resulting from increases in inflation.

Section 1309.—Amends title 10, U.S.C. to allow the Secretary of Defense to contract for debt collection services.

Section 1310.—enacts reductions in certain appropriations accounts unless the appropriations act for fiscal year 1987 changes the date for military pay and reduces progress payments.

Part B—Special Operations Matters

Section 1311.—Requires an assistant secretary of defense be designated for special operations and requires the activation of a unified combatant command for special operations.

Section 1312.—Requires common procurement of avionics equipment for all service special operations aircraft.

Part C—Authorization of Payment of Certain Expenses With Respect to Developing Countries

Section 1321.—Permits the Secretary of Defense to pay the incremental expenses of a developing foreign country incurred by that country as the direct result of participation in a combined military exercise if (1) the military exercise is undertaken primarily to enhance the security interests of the United States; and (2) the participation by such country is necessary to the achievement of fundamental exercise objectives.

Section 1322.—For fiscal years 1987–89, permits the Secretary of Defense to pay the travel, subsistence, and similar personal expenses of defense personnel of developing countries in connection with the attendence of such personnel at bilateral or regional meetings where their participation is determined to be in the national security interest of the Unites States.

Part D—Miscellaneous Reports

Section 1331.—Requires the Chief of the National Guard Bureau to develop and implement procedures to monitor the backlog of maintenance and repair projects of Army National Guard armories.

Section 1332.—Requires the Secretary of the Navy to report to Congress by May 1, 1987, on the desirability and feasibility of applying production line techniques for the overhaul of *Los Angeles*-class submarines.

Section 1333.—Requires a report on a possible landing area for AV-8B Harrier aircraft on *Iowa*-class battleships.

Section 1334.—Requires a report on hazardous waste contamination at the National Presto Industries Plant near Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Part E—Technical and Clerical Amendments

Section 1341.—Makes technical corrections to BAQ Save-pay provisions in the 1985 DOD authorization act.

Section 1342.—Makes technical corrections to the aviation pay, VHA Save-Pay, dental officers pay and Reserve medical officers pay provisions contained in the 1986 DOD authorization act.

Section 1343.—Makes technical corrections to various provisions of titles 10, 37 and 14.

Part F—Miscellaneous

Section 1351.—Places limitations on the sources of funds for Nicaraguan democratic resistance and requires a report on selected source(s).

Section 1352.—Prohibits expenditure of 050 funds for a new space shuttle orbiter.

Section 1353.—Requires expeditious reporting of terrorist threat information.

Section 1354.—Authorizes the use of marine mammals for national defense purposes.

Section 1355.—Authorizes the reimbursement for incidental expenses incurred while providing voluntary services.

Section 1356.—Provides for defense of DOD personnel charged with legal malpractice.

Section 1357.—Authorizes an off-post rental housing lease indemnity pilot program, one installation for each service.

Section 1358.—Corrects wage rate for certain Corps of Engineers employees at the Soo Locks Power Plant.

Section 1359.—Provides for the reimbursement for transferred defense industrial reserve equipment. The section amends the Defense Industrial Reserve Act.

Section 1360.—Extends the exemption granted to DOD for its polygraph program until the end of fiscal year 1987.

Section 1361.—Requires DOD to identify facilities suitable for housing detained aliens.

Section 1362.—Prohibits the closure of the correctional facility at Fort Riley unless certain conditions are met.

Section 1363.—Prohibits changing the source providing graduate educational services for the Minuteman Education Program without reporting the reasons for the change to the Congress.

Section 1364.—Requires a report from the President describing the espionage activities of the Soviet Union and certain other countries in the United States and proposing measures to curtail such espionage against the United States.

Section 1365.—Provides for DOD funding to place Civil Air Patrol Equipment into serviceable condition.

Section 1366.—Amends the Military Selective Service Act with regards to benefits for persons who fail to register.

Section 1367.—Directs the use of amounts received from litigation actions at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal be used for the correction of the effects of contamination at this arsenal.

Section 1368.—Expresses the sense of the Congress that the Soviet Union should apologize for the murder of Lt. Col. Arthur D. Nicholson, Jr., and should indemnify the family of Lt. Col. Nicholson financially.

Section 1369.—Sets a deadline for the appointment of members of the Commission on Merchant Marine and Defense.

Section 1370.—Provides for DOD to receive nuclear non-proliferation information.

Section 1371.—Requires DOD to study the effects of nuclear winter and report the findings to the Congress.

Section 1372.—Authorizes the sale of two naval vessels to Taiwan.

Section 1373.—Requires the President to submit to the Congress a comprehensive program for drug interdiction.

Section 1374.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to make grants to the Henry M. Jackson Foundation.

TITLE XIV

Establishes the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Program through a one-time authorization for appropriation of $40,000,000.

DIVISION B—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The conferees agree to an authorization of appropriations for 2,100 military construction projects at 700 installations and family housing for fiscal year 1987 of $8,409,289,000.

Authorization of appropriations conference agreement, fiscal year 1987

Title I—Army:	
Inside the United States	$660,510,000
Outside the United States	452,210,000
Unspecified minor construction	20,000,000
Planning and design	130,580,000
Family housing construction	354,330,000
Family housing support	1,247,266,000
Homeowners assistance program	5,500,000
Subtotal	2,870,396,000
Title II—Navy:	
Inside the United States	1,109,795,000
Outside the United States	156,290,000

Unspecified minor construction	15,000,000
Planning and design	143,770,000
Defense access roads	5,500,000
Family housing construction	159,292,000
Family housing support	557,981,000
Subtotal	2,147,438,000
Title III—Air Force:	
Inside the United States	784,642,000
Outside the United States	351,878,000
Unspecified minor construction	16,000,000
Planning and design	117,260,000
Defense access roads	32,700,000
Family housing construction	108,840,000
Family housing support	732,409,000
Subtotal	2,143,729,000
Title IV—Defense agencies:	
Inside the United States	180,130,000
Outside the United States	227,100,000
Unspecified minor construction	4,000,000
Contingency construction	5,000,000
Planning and design	88,200,000
Conforming storage facilities	10,000,000
Family housing construction	270,000
Family housing support	17,330,000
Subtotal	532,030,000
Title V—NATO Infrastructure	247,000,000
Title VI—Guard and Reserve Forces:	
Army National Guard	133,271,000
Army Reserve	86,700,000
Naval and Marine Corps Reserve	44,500,000
Air National Guard	145,325,000
Air Force Reserve	58,900,000
Subtotal	468,696,000
Total authorization of appropriations	8,409,289,000

SUMMARY OF MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING, 1987

[Dollars in thousands]

Item	Army	Navy	Air Force	Defense agencies
New construction	$250,830	$130,712	[1]$43,196	$270
Number of units	3,032	1,368	522	3
Number of mobile home spaces	108	300	24	0
Improvements	$79,500	$26,580	$58,644	0
Planning and design	$24,000	$2,000	$7,000	0
Operation	$495,466	$260,515	$344,615	$2,794
Number of units	158,009	90,688	138,498	652
Maintenance	569,852	265,846	307,684	509
Leasing	$173,885	$22,459	$72,745	$14,027
Number of domestic units [2]	4,825	1,665	1,463	0
Number of foreign units	22,581	1,923	9,200	916
Debt payment	$8,063	$9,071	$7,365	0
Total request	$1,601,596	$717,183	$841,249	$17,600
Summary:				
Total Housing Program	$3,177,628			
New construction	[1] [3] 435,008			

SUMMARY OF MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING, 1987—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Item	Army	Navy	Air Force	Defense agencies
Improvements	164,724			
Planning and design	33,000			
Operations	[4] 1,103,390			
Maintenance	1,143,891			
Leasing	[5] 283,116			
Debt payment	24,499			

[1] Includes $9 million for housing management offices at David-Mouthan AFB, Arizona; McGuire AFB, New Jersey; and Page AFB, North Carolina; and $2 million for a maintenance stop at Bealle AFB, California.
[2] Includes authorization for 7,063 Section 801 Program lease points.
[3] For 5,357 units/mobile home space; 4,925 and 432 mobile home spaces.
[4] $2,247,281 for 387,847 units.
[5] For 42,573 units.

Title I—Army

Section 2101.—Authorizes $615 million to complete the light infantry division (10th Division) installation at Fort Drum, New York. $72 million was authorized to initiate construction of facilities for the light infantry division (6th Division) at Fort Wainwright, Alaska.

Title II—Navy

Section 2201.—Authorizes $98 million to continue to construct new homeports at Staten Island, New York and Everett, Washington.

Title IV—Defense Agencies

Section 2401.—Authorizes $135 million to begin construction of the Brooke Army Medical Center located at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Title VII—General Provisions

Section 2711.—Authorized the military departments the opportunity to enter into long term leasing arrangements for child care services, potable and wastewater treatment services, depot supply activities, troop housing, transient quarters and other logistic and administrative services (other than depot maintenance).

Section 2712.—Permits the use of funds from different fiscal years for study, planning, design, architectural and engineering services related to military construction and family housing.

Section 2713.—Authorized 3,000 additional military family houses to be constructed under the build-to-lease program and 600 additional houses under the rental guarantee program.

Section 2721.—Permits the construction of U.S. Postal facilities on military installations.

Section 2722.—Authorizes $200,000 to be used for planning assistance to local committees located near proposed Navy homeports on the Gulf Coast.

Section 2724.—Prohibits the expenditure of funds for military construction projects on Guam if any work is carried out on such a

project by any person who is a nonimmigrant (as described in 8 USC 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)).

Section 2725.—Prohibits the expenditure of planning and design funds for the Pentagon Annex.

Section 2726.—Requires the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Education to prepare a report to the Congress concerning the state of educational facilities on military installations

DIVISION C—OTHER NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATIONS

Title I—Department of Energy National Security Programs

Section 3111.—Authorizes $6,099.819 million for operating expenses for the Department of Energy Weapons Program.

Section 3112.—Authorizes $863.266 million for plant construction and $487.905 miliion for capital equipment in support of the Department of Energy Weapons program.

Section 3113.—Authorizes $317 million for Department of Energy activities related to the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Section 3121.—A recurring provision relating to reprogramming notices to Congress.

Section 3122.—A recurring provision relating to limits on general plant projects.

Section 3123.—A recurring provision relating to limits on construction projects.

Section 3124.—A recurring provison relating to fund transfer authority.

Section 3125.—A recurring provision relating to authority for construction design.

Section 3126.—A recurring provision relating to authority for emergency construction design.

Section 3127.—A recurring provision relating to the availability of appropriated funds for use in connection with all national security programs of the Department of Energy.

Section 3128.—Authorizes increases of appropriated funds for salary, pay, retirement or other benefits for Federal employees as may be necessary for increases in such benefits authorized by law.

Section 3131.—Provides procedures whereby the Secretary of Energy may decide to waive the Government's property rights to inventions or discoveries at the request of the contractor.

Section 3132.—Restricts use of appropriated funds to pay penalties under environmental laws except when the President fails to request funds for compliance or when Congress has appropriated funds for such purpose and the Secretary of Energy fails to use the funds for such purpose.

Section 3133.—Provides clarification related to the final financial settlement of community assistance payments to the city of Oak Ridge, Tennessee and nearby counties.

Section 3134.—Provides authority for Department of Energy contractor employees to carry firearms beyond the boundaries of a DOE facility when in hot pursuit of a suspect who may have stolen nuclear materials or devices from a DOE facility.

Section 3135.—Requires the Secretary of Energy to submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a comparison (including cost and effects on safety) of constructing containment facilities for DOE nuclear reactors with constructing a new production reactor.

Section 3136.—Requires the Secretary of Energy to request an independent assessment of continued safe operation of the "N" reactor located near Richland, Washington. The results of this assessment, together with the Secretary's commends on such findings and recommendations, shall be provided to the Congress.

Section 3137.—Establishes the Joint Nuclear Weapons Council, and specifies the membership and the responsibilities. The section also repeals section 27 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

Section 3138.—Extends the date for certain contract authority pertaining to community assistance payments to the Los Alamos School Board and to the county of Los Alamos.

Title II—National Defense Stockpile

Section 3201.—Extends the prohibition on no reductions in stockpile goals until October 1, 1987.

Section 3202.—Requires the designation of a National Defense Stockpile Manager.

Section 3203.—Extends the uses of the Stockpile Transaction Fund and codifies the revolving fund provision.

Section 3204.—Authorizes certain disposals of materials and quantities from the National Defense Stockpile.

Section 3205.—Provides for the conversion of chromium and manganese ore to high carbon ferrochromium and high carbon ferromanganese in fiscal years 1987 through 1993.

Section 3206.—Requires a report on war emergency situations and mobilization requirements from the Department of Defense.

Section 3207.—Contains a number of technical amendments to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

DIVISION C—TITLE III—CIVIL DEFENSE

Section 3301.—Authorizes $120,565,000 in FY 1987 to carry out the provisions of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950.

DIVISION D—SCHOOL LUNCH AND CHILD NUTRITION

Included in this division are a number of statutory provisions extending and revising a number of authorizations for certain child nutrition programs, school lunch and breakfast programs, special supplemental food programs for women, infants, and children and certain other food programs, none of which fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ON S. 2638, THE FISCAL YEAR 1987 DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION BILL

The committee recommendations on the funding and manpower portions of the bill are presented in the following table:

[Dollar amounts in thousands, totals may not add due to rounding]

	Fiscal year 1987 request	Change from request	Committee recommendation
Procurement	95,746,800	−5,898,231	89,848,569
RDT&E	41,929,900	−4,690,706	37,239,194
Operation and maintenance	85,773,000	−4,554,141	81,218,859
Revolving and management funds	1,197,300	−100,000	1,097,300
Special foreign currency	3,500	0	3,500
Military construction/family housing	9,987,138	−1,184,110	8,803,028
DOE weapons programs	8,098,400	−673,175	7,425,225
Civil defense	126,565	−15,000	111,565
Base Closure Commission	0	1,000	1,000
Revision of Davis-Bacon		−28,000	−28,000
Total funding	242,862,603	−17,142,363	225.720,240
Manpower:			
Active duty	2,181,100	−6,850	2,174,250
Selected Reserve	1,164,100	−60,5243	1,103,576
Civilians	1,114,616	−29,780	1,084,836
Total manpower	4,459,816	−97,154	4,362,662

HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMITTEE ACTION

Major Funding Changes

The committee recommended a total of $225.720 billion to be authorized for procurement, research and development, operation and maintenance, revolving and management funds, special foreign currency, military construction and family housing, weapons programs for the Department of Energy, and civil defense. The amount recommended is a decrease of $17.1 billion from the President's request, as shown in the following table:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation	
	1986 final	1987 request	Change from request	Recommendation
PROCUREMENT				
Army:				
Aircraft	3,524,200	3,264,700	−279,100	2,985,600
Missiles	2,904,332	2,438,200	−83,300	2,354,900
Weapons and tracked combat vehicles	4,676,800	4,452,600	−351,600	4,101,000
Ammunition	2,497,200	2,254,000	88,800	2,342,800
Other procurement	5,240,256	6,169,000	−609,700	5,559,300
Total, Army procurement	18,842,788	18,578,500	−1,234,900	17,343,600
Navy:				
Aircraft	11,175,678	11,304,300	−752,203	10,552,070
Weapons	5,216,095	6,095,400	−189,510	5,905,890
Shipbuilding and conversion	10,840,400	11,046,200	−1,131,600	9,914,600
Other procurement	6,381,282	6,538,800	−417,143	6,121,657
Marine Corps	1,660,766	1,565,000	−88,000	1,477,000
Total, Navy procurement	35,274,221	36,549,700	−2,578,483	33,971,217
Air Force:				
Aircraft	23,030,524	19,127,400	−1,642,496	17,484,904

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation	
	1986 final	1987 request	Change from request	Recommendation
Missiles	8,317,042	8,982,400	−371,000	8,611,400
Other procurement	8,568,083	10,900,300	−525,452	10,374,848
Total, Air Force procurement	39,915,649	39,010,100	−2,538,948	36,471,152
Defense agencies procurement	1,287,740	1,488,400	−10,900	1,477,500
National Guard and Reserve procurement	1,501,800	0	465,000	465,000
DOD NATO cooperative programs	15,000	0	0	0
Coastal defense augmentation	235,000	0	0	0
DOD chemical demilitarization program	0	120,100	0	120,100
Total, procurement	97,072,198	95,746,800	−5,898,231	89,848,569
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION				
Army	4,841,472	5,550,300	−610,831	4,939,469
Navy (including Marine Corps)	10,076,939	10,586,800	−1,095,822	9,490,978
Air Force	13,787,408	17,275,400	−1,973,727	15,301,673
Defense agencies	6,642,386	8,364,300	−1,010,326	7,353,974
Director, test and evaluation	118,500	141,800	0	141,800
Director, operations, test and evaluation	0	11,300	0	11,300
Total, research, development, test, and evaluation	35,466,705	41,929,900	−4,690,706	37,239,194
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE				
Army	19,097,557	21,341,870	−677,800	20,664,070
Navy	24,514,719	25,688,500	−1,412,540	24,275,960
Marine Corps	1,612,050	1,864,100	−30,000	1,834,100
Air Force	19,620,538	21,214,500	−1,796,129	19,418,371
Defense agencies	7,600,894	8,573,700	−240,772	8,332,928
Army Reserve	780,100	793,100	−14,800	778,300
Naval Reserve	894,950	975,900	−69,900	906,000
Marine Corps Reserve	57,200	65,300	−2,300	63,000
Air Force Reserve	902,700	975,600	−70,800	904,800
Army National Guard	1,652,800	1,786,900	64,100	1,722,800
Air National Guard	1,806,200	1,932,700	−158,000	1,774,700
Rifle practice, defense	920	930	0	930
Claims, defense	143,300	155,600	−11,500	144,100
Court of Military Appeals, defense	3,200	3,400	−200	3,200
Pan American Games	10,000	15,000	0	15,000
Environmental restoration fund	(379,100)	385,900	−15,300	370,600
Afghanistan aid	0	0	10,000	10,000
Total, operation and maintenance	78,697,128	85,773,000	−4,554,141	81,218,859
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS				
Army stock fund	393,000	296,700	−25,000	271,700
Navy stock fund	638,500	478,500	−40,000	438,500
Marine Corps stock fund	37,700	45,900	−4,000	41,900
Air Force stock fund	415,900	239,400	−20,000	219,400
Defense stock fund	91,700	136,800	−11,000	125,800
ADP Management fund	100,000	0	0	0
Total, revolving and management funds	1,676,800	1,197,300	−100,000	1,097,300
Special foreign currency	2,100	3,500	0	3,500
Total	212,914,931	224,650,500	−15,243,078	209,407,422
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION				
Army	1,685,672	1,698,570	−306,560	1,392,010
Navy/Marine Corps	1,669,445	1,795,380	−296,120	1,499,260
Air Force	1,759,093	1,702,820	−327,340	1,375,480
Defense agencies	238,295	674,600	−104,710	569,890

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation	
	1986 final	1987 request	Change from request	Recommendation
Army National Guard	149,101	121,100	0	121,100
Air National Guard	139,000	140,000	0	140,000
Army Reserve	70,700	86,700	0	86,700
Naval Reserve	51,800	44,500	0	44,500
Air Force Reserve	70,650	58,900	0	58,900
NATO infrastructure	38,000	247,000	0	247,000
Total, military construction	5,871,756	6,569,570	−1,034,730	5,534,840
FAMILY HOUSING				
Army	1,627,131	1,740,646	−88,050	1,652,596
Navy	738,739	792,913	−55,330	737,583
Air Force	941,898	860,409	−6,000	854,409
Defense agencies	20,300	17,600	0	17,600
Homeowners assistance fund	0	6,000	0	6,000
Total, family housing	3,328,068	3,417,568	−149,380	3,268,188
Total, military construction and family housing	9,199,824	9,987,138	−1,184,110	8,803,028
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS				
Operating expenses	6,017,887	6,523,694	−202,175	6,321,519
Plant construction	938,541	1,027,241	−136,000	891,241
Capital equipment	462,387	547,465	−35,000	512,465
Adjustments	0	0	−300,000	−300,000
Total, DOE programs	7,418,815	8,098,400	−673,175	7,425,225
Federal Emergency Management Agency: Civil Defense Program	130,815	126,565	−15,000	111,565
Base Closure Commission	0	0	1,000	1,000
Revision of Davis-Bacon	0	0	−28,000	−28,000
Grand total of bill	229,664,385	242,862,603	−17,142,363	225,720,240

MAJOR MANPOWER CHANGES

The tables below show changes from the requested strengths for each active and Reserve component recommended by the committee:

ACTIVE DUTY END STRENGTHS

	Fiscal year—		1987 committee recommendation	Change from request
	1986 level	1987 request		
Army	780,800	780,900	780,800	−100
Navy	581,300	592,700	587,000	−5,700
Marine Corps	198,800	200,300	199,600	−700
Air Force	606,470	607,200	606,850	−350
Total	2,167,370	2,181,100	2,174,250	−6,850

SELECTED RESERVE PERSONNEL (AVERAGE STRENGTHS)

	Fiscal year—		1987 committee recommendation	Change from request
	1986 level	1987 request		
Army National Guard	440,025	452,300	440,025	−12,275
Army Reserve	290,639	317,100	290,639	−26,461
Naval Reserve	134,212	147,500	134,212	−13,288
Marine Corps Reserve	41,900	42,800	41,900	−900
Air National Guard	108,700	113,100	108,700	−4,400
Air Force Reserve	75,600	78,300	75,600	−2,700
Coast Guard Reserve	12,500	13,000	12,500	−500
Total	1,103,576	1,164,100	1,103,576	−60,524

MAJOR CHANGES BY COMMITTEE TO FISCAL YEAR 1987 REQUEST

Senate Report 99-331 accompanying the authorization bill discusses in detail the various changes recommended by the committee on all aspects of the bill. The following is a list of the more significant changes recommended by the committee.

PROCUREMENT

Approval of 120 AH-64 Apache helicopters, a reduction of 24 from the request.

Approval of 840 M-1 tanks, as requested.

Approval of 720 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, a reduction of 150 from the request.

Approval of $50.0 million for the procurement of Aquila RPV system, a reduction of $67.7 million from the request.

Approval of $2,267.9 million for procurement of Army ammunition, which is $200 million less than the funding level for fiscal year 1986.

Approval of 11 A-6E/F Intruder attack aircraft, as requested.

Approval of 42 AV-8B Harrier aircraft, as requested.

Approval of 96 F/A-18 Hornet fighter aircraft, a reduction of 24 from the request.

Approval of two *Ticonderoga* (CG-47) class Aegis cruisers and three *Arleigh Burke* (DD-51) class Aegis destroyers, as requested.

Approval of four *Los Angeles* (SSN-688) class submarines, as requested.

Approval of one *Ohio* (SSN-726) class Trident ballistic missile submarine.

Reduction of $612.7 million for one AOE multi-product auxiliary ship.

Reduction of $196.1 million for 4 MSH-1 minesweeper hunter ships.

Approval for use of up to $100 million prior year savings to acquire two MSH-X minesweeper hunters from a shipbuilder in an allied nation.

Termination of LAMPS Mark I (SH-2F) helicopter production.

Approval of 17 LAMPS Mark III helicopters, 7 SH-60F CV ASW helicopters, and 9 P-3C patrol aircraft, as requested.

Undistributed reduction of $400 million (−6%) in the Navy Other Procurement account.

Termination of the air defense aircraft program.

Approval of 48 F-15 fighter aircraft, as requested.

Approval of 192 F-16 fighter aircraft, a reduction of 24 aircraft from the request.

Approval of 3,600 Infrared Maverick missiles, a reduction of 1,100 missiles from the request.

Approval of 260 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM), as requested.

Approval of funds for the final year of multiyear procurement of C-5B Galaxy aircraft.

Approval of funds for the final year of multiyear procurement of KC-10A advanced tanker/cargo aircraft.

Approval of $217.3 million for production of C-17 airlift aircraft, and approval of $547.3 million in development, a reduction of $65.0 million from the request.

Approval of $1.42 billion for the procurement of 21 MX missiles.

Approval of $1.12 billion for the procurement of 21 Trident II missiles and $.3 billion for advanced procurement.

Approval of full funding for the Advanced Technology Bomber.

Approval of full funding for the Advanced Cruise Missile.

Approval of $28.5 million for advanced procurement associated with the Miniature Homing Vehicle ASAT program.

Approval of $102.7 million for procurement and $180 million for advanced procurement of space boosters.

Approval of $666.7 million for procurement of 324 Tomahawk Sea-Launched Cruise Missiles, a reduction of $55 million reflecting anticipated contract savings, and $68.8 million for advanced procurement.

Approval of $128.6 million for procurement of 76 Ground Launched Cruise Missiles.

Approval of $1.12 billion for the chemical deterrent program, including the full amount requested for the 155mm binary artillery shell and the production of the Bigeye air-delivered bomb.

Reduction of $158 million for modifications to the B-52 bomber fleet.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Denial of funds for P-3G aircraft development.

Approval of $70.4 million for development of Update IV avionics for P-3C aircraft.

Denial of funds for Navy Rolling Airframe Missiles (RAM) development and procurement.

Denial of funds for Navy Penguin missile development.

Denial of funds for Seafire development.

Denial of funds for Navy RACER (Rankine Cycle Energy Recovery) development.

Denial of funds for development of nuclear warheads for the Sea Lance, a submarine-launched anti-submarine rocket, and the Navy SM-2 surface-to-air missile.

Approval of $1.63 billion for the Trident II missile.

Approval of $322.3 million for MX missile development, a reduction of $30 million.

Approval of $762.5 million for development associated with the MILSTAR program, a reduction of $33.5 million.

Approval of $278 million for continued development of the Miniature Homing Vehicle ASAT program.

Approval of $138.7 million for Space Boosters.

Reduction of $1.2 billion from the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Reduction of $700 million for the Small ICBM program.

Reduction of $188 million for ICBM Follow-on basing.

Undistributed reduction of over $900 million in Navy RDT&E.

Undistributed reduction of over $350 million in Army RDT&E.

Undistributed reduction of over $675 million in Air Force RDT&E.

Undistributed reduction of over $250 million in Defense Agencies RDT&E.

Reduction of $673 million for the Department of Energy Weapons Program, including $178 million related to directed energy research for the Strategic Defense Initiative.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Approval of $81.2 billion for operation and maintenance, a reduction of $4.6 billion from the request. This provides zero real growth over the fiscal year 1986 level.

Approval of a lower level of O&M funding in fiscal year 1987 than in fiscal year 1986 for the Navy, Air Force, Army Reserve, and Air National Guard accounts.

MANPOWER

Reduction of 6,850 active duty personnel from the requested total end strength of 2,181,100.

Approval of a 4% increase in basic pay and basic allowance for subsistence and an average increase of 4% in basic allowance for quarters for all uniformed service personnel effective October 1, 1986, including a 4% increase in pay for cadets and midshipmen.

Denial of the requested growth of 60,524 in the average strength of the Selected Reserve, thereby authorizing an average strength of the Selected Reserve of 1,103,576.

Denial of the requested growth of 12,112 in end strength of reserve personnel serving on active duty, or full time National Guard Duty, thereby authorizing an end strength for such personnel of 64,277.

Authorization of a civilian personnel end strength 1,084,836 a reduction of 29,780 from the estimated end strength in the fiscal year 1987 budget request.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

House Reports: No. 99-718 (Committee on Armed Services) and No. 99-1001 (Committee of Conference).
Senate Report: No. 99-331 (Committee on Armed Services).

Congressional Record, Vol. 132 (1986):
August 1, 4-9, considered and passed Senate.
August 4, 5, 8, 11-15, considered and passed House.
October 15, conference report passed House.
October 15, conference report passed Senate.

Military Construction Act, 1986

(Public Law 99-167, 99th Congress, S. 1042/H.R. 1409, Dec. 3, 1985)

Purpose of the Act

This Act authorizes appropriations for military construction and family housing of military personnel for fiscal year 1986 in the amount of $9,199,824,000.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

The fiscal year 1986 military construction authorization bill was introduced as S. 537 and referred to the Subcommittee on Military Construction, which held joint hearings with the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations on Mar. 18, 19, and 20, 1985. The Department of Defense request included some 1,700 projects at more than 700 locations in the United States and overseas. Reported on May 1, 1985, as S. 1042, the bill was amended by substituting the text of Division B of S. 1160 (FY 1986 defense authorization bill).

In reconciling the need for military construction and family housing with the need to reduce the budget deficit, the committee agreed that the $10.3 billion request be reduced by $1,154,216,000. Areas of special committee interest and activity included the provisions and criteria for closing non-essential military bases, the development of additional homeports for the Navy, the use of third party (private sector) financing for utility and service facilities, and the sizing and utilization of military medical facilities.

Floor Action

The Senate passed the fiscal year 1986 military construction authorization bill (S. 1042) on June 5, 1985, by voice vote, after substituting language included in the fiscal year 1986 defense authorization bill (S. 1160). On Oct. 16, 1985, the House passed its version (H.R. 1409) by a vote of 354-38 and then passed S. 1042 as amended by substitution of the language of H.R. 1409.

Conference Action

In resolving some 300 differences between the House and Senate versions of the military construction bill, the conferees were guided by a funding target of $9.2 billion, which represented the amount that could be authorized for appropriations within the $302.5 billion defense function adopted by Congress in the budget resolution for fiscal year 1986. House and Senate conferees agreed to authorize the following amounts for military construction programs, compared to the funding requested and that approved by the committee and Senate:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Requested	Senate approved	Conference approved
Army	3,649,674,000	3,237,263,000	3,312,803,000
Navy	3,886,249,000	2,514,249,000	2,408,184,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	Requested	Senate approved	Conference approved
Air Force	2,917,048,000	2,637,088,000	2,700,991,000
Defense agencies	329,900,000	247,000,000	258,595,000
NATO infrastructure	98,000,000	38,000,000	38,000,000
Reserves	428,600,000	421,655,000	481,251,000
Total	10,309,471,000	9,095,255,000	9,199,824,000

The conferees also agreed to the following matters of special interest to the committee:

(1) *Base closures.*—Believing that the new provisions contained in the fiscal year 1986 defense authorization act will enable the Secretary of Defense to close non-essential bases, the conferees urged the Secretary to take aggressive action in this area, with base closure decisions to be reflected in the fiscal year 1987 budget request.

(2) *Homeporting.*—The conferees provided $17.6 million to initiate land acquisitions for an aircraft carrier battle group homeport at Everett, Washington, and $21.5 million to begin construction of a surface action group homeport at Staten Island, New York. However, these funds would not be available until 90 days after Congress received from the Secretary of the Navy a detailed report justifying the homeporting program on the basis of military necessity and cost effectiveness.

(3) *Third party financing.*—The conferees accepted a provision in the Senate bill (Sec. 817) that would authorize the construction of child care centers and waste water treatment and depot facilities with third party financing from the private sector.

(4) *Military medical facilities.*—In authorizing $157.8 million for medical facilities in the United States and $79.6 million for medical contingency facilities in overseas locations, the conferees stated that future requests will be carefully evaluated and matched against the recommendations of the "Blue Ribbon Panel on Sizing Department of Defense Medical Treatment Facilities," whose report was issued on June 28, 1985.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 99-41, Division B (Committee on Armed Services).
House Report No. 99-128 (Committee on Armed Services).
House Report No. 99-366 (Committee of Conference).
Congressional Record, Vol. 131 (1985):
June 5, 1985, S. 1042 considered and passed by Senate.
Oct. 16, 1985, H.R. 1409 considered and passed by House; S. 1042 amended and passed by House in lieu of H.R. 1409.
Nov. 12, 1985, conference report agreed to by Senate.
Nov. 19, 1985, conference report agreed to by House.

Intelligence Authorization Act, 1986

(Public Law 99-169, 99th Congress, S. 1271/H.R. 2419, Dec. 4, 1985)

Purpose of the Act

This Act authorized appropriations for fiscal year 1986 for U.S. intelligence activities, the Intelligence Community Staff, and the CIA Retirement and Disability System; authorized personnel ceil-

ings for the Central Intelligence Agency, the Intelligence Community Staff, and other intelligence activities of the U.S. Government; and made legislative changes to promote more effective and efficient conduct of intelligence and counterintelligence activities.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

The Select Committee on Intelligence having reported S. 1271 favorably without amendment on June 11, 1985, the bill was referred to the Committees on Armed Services, Governmental Affairs, Foreign Relations, and the Judiciary. The Foreign Relations and Judiciary Committees took no action on the legislation. The Armed Services Committee reported S. 1271 favorably on June 27, 1985, recommending approval of the bill's programmatic elements without amendment. However, the committee adopted an amendment dealing with access to criminal records for national security purposes, in response to recent problems with some State and local government authorities that were noted by Department of Defense witnesses in committee hearings on June 26, 1985. To resolve such problems, the committee recommended the addition of language in Title VIII authorizing Federal access to State and local criminal justice records of a person being investigated for clearance to classified information, assignment to or retention in sensitive duties, or acceptance or retention in the armed services, with the written consent of the person being investigated and the protections provided by the Privacy Act.

The Governmental Affairs Committee reported S. 1271 favorably on July 29, 1985. This committee was restricted to consideration of Section 603 (providing increased pay for the Director and Deputy Director of the CIA), which the Committee on Governmental Affairs voted to delete from the bill (retaining the current pay levels). The amended bill was reported jointly by the Armed Services and Governmental Affairs Committees on Sept. 11, 1985.

Floor Action

The House version of the bill (H.R. 2419) was considered and passed by the House with amendments on July 18, 1985, by voice vote. On Sept. 26, 1985, the Senate passed H.R. 2419 by voice vote after substituting the language of S. 1271 as amended by the Senate by voice votes.

Conference Action

House and Senate conferees agreed to the Title VIII language added by the committee with several minor modifications in regard to legal definitions, fees, administrative procedures, and Federal-State relationships.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 99-79 (Select Committee on Intelligence).
Senate Report No. 99-136 (Committee on Armed Services; Committee on Governmental Affairs).
House Report No. 99-106, Pt. I (Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence); Pt. II (Committee on Armed Services).
House Report No. 99-373 (Committee of Conference).

Congressional Record, Vol. 131 (1985):
July 18, 1985, H.R. 2419 considered and passed by House.
Sept. 26, 1985, H.R. 2419 amended and passed by Senate in lieu of S. 1271.
Nov. 19, 1985, conference report agreed to by House.
Nov. 21, 1985, conference report agreed to by Senate.

United States Investment in the Panama Canal

(Public Law 99-195, 99th Congress, H.R. 664, Dec. 23, 1985)

Purpose of the Act

The Act corrected an ambiguity in the Panama Canal Act of 1979 by directing that the portion of tolls collected to cover interest on the U.S. investment in the canal be deposited into the General Treasury instead of the Panama Canal Commission fund.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

The committee held an open hearing on H.R. 664 on Sept. 19, 1985, reporting the bill favorably and without objection on Nov. 5, 1985.

Floor Action

Passed by the House without debate on May 6, 1985, H.R. 664 was passed by the Senate by voice vote without debate on Dec. 11, 1985.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

House Report No. 99-53 (Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries).
Senate Report No. 99-205 (Committee on Armed Services).
Congressional Record, Vol. 131 (1985):
May 6, 1985, passed by House.
Dec. 11, 1985, passed by Senate.

Panama Canal Amendment Act of 1985

(Public Law 99-209, 99th Congress, H.R. 729, Dec. 23 1985)

Purpose of the Act

The Act amended the Panama Canal Act of 1979 to allow claims for transiting vessels damaged outside the locks to be resolved in the same manner as those damaged inside the locks.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

The committee reported H.R. 729 favorably and without objection on Dec. 3, 1985.

Floor Action

Passed by the House on July 22, 1985, H.R. 729 was passed by the Senate by voice vote without debate on Dec. 11, 1985.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 99-206 (Committee on Armed Services).
House Report No. 99-184 (Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries).
Congressional Record, Vol. 131 (1985):
July 22, 1985, passed by House.
Dec. 11, 1985, passed by Senate.

Panama Canal Commission Authorization Act, 1986

(Public Law 99-223, 99th Congress, H.R. 1784, Dec. 28, 1985)

Purpose of the Act

The Act authorized the appropriation of $436.8 million from the Panama Canal Commission fund for operating and capital expenses of the canal in fiscal year 1986.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

The committee held an open hearing on H.R. 1784 on Sept. 19, 1985, and reported an amended version of the bill on Dec. 3, 1985. Committee amendments specified Oct. 1, 1985, as the effective date for Sections 5 and 6 of the Act and deleted Section 8 of the House bill, which froze 1986 expenditures at 1985 levels. The committee deleted Section 8 because of concern that this provision would conflict with the Panama Canal Treaty of 1979 and would in effect increase U.S. payments to the Government of Panama.

Floor Action

H.R. 1784 was passed by the House with a floor amendment on May 14, 1985. The Senate passed the committee version of H.R. 1784 by voice vote on Dec. 12, 1985, and the House agreed to the Senate version on Dec. 17, 1985.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 99-207 (Committee on Armed Services).
House Report No. 99-59 (Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries).
Congressional Record, Vol. 131 (1985):
May 14, 1985, passed House.
Dec. 12, 1985, passed Senate with amendment.
Dec. 17, 1985, Senate amendment agreed to by House.

Military Personnel Accounts, 1986

(Public Law 99-331, 99th Congress, S. 2460, May 31, 1986)

Purpose of the Act

This legislation extended from June 1 to June 30, 1986, the date on which certain limitations became effective with respect to obligations from the military personnel accounts of Department of Defense in fiscal year 1986.

Floor Action

S. 2460 was introduced and passed by the Senate by voice vote on May 15, 1986. The House passed S. 2460 by voice vote on May 22, 1986.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Congressional Record, Vol. 132 (1986):
May 15, 1986, considered and passed by Senate.
May 22, 1986, considered and passed by House.

Military Retirement Reform Act of 1986

(Public Law 99-348, 99th Congress, S. 2395/H.R. 4420, July 1, 1986)

Purpose of the Act

The Act revised the military nondisability retirement system for persons entering a uniformed service for the first time after Aug. 1, 1986. This Act also authorized certain appropriations in the fiscal year 1986 Defense Appropriations Act (Public Law 99-190) and restricted authority to obligate other such appropriations.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

The committee considered S. 2395 on Apr. 9 and 16, 1986, reporting the bill favorably on May 1, 1986. The major provisions of the committee bill would (1) retain the existing "High-3" base for the retired pay of persons entering service since Sept. 8 1980 (the average of the highest 36 months of basic pay); (2) revise the multipliers for retired pay from the current 2.5 percent per year of service to 2.2 percent per year for years 1-20 and 3.1 percent per year for years after 20, to a maximum of 75 percent of basic pay; and (3) modify the Cost-of-Living Allowance (COLA) formula for nondisability retirees to provide an annual COLA of 1 percent less than the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), with no change in the COLA for disabled retirees and survivors.

Floor Action

The House version of the bill (H.R. 4420) was amended and passed by 399-7 on April 22, 1986. The Senate version (S. 2395) was passed on May 14, 1986, with floor amendments that would (1) direct the Secretary of Defense to postpone the purchase of 178 crawler tractors until passage of defense authorizations for fiscal year 1986, (2) establish the position of Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisitions, and (3) prohibit procurement of the T-46 Air Force trainer in fiscal year 1986. On May 15, 1986, the Senate passed H.R. 4420 by 92-1 after substituting the text of S. 2395 as amended.

Conference Action

The conferees agreed to major changes in the retired pay computation formula for those first entering uniformed service after Aug. 1, 1986: for those who retire before age 62, the retired pay multiplier would be 2 percent per year for years 1-20 and 3.5 percent per year for years 21-30; but for those 62 or older, the multiplier would be 2.5 percent for each year of service. The conferees also agreed to a new cost-of-living adjustment formula for all those first entering service after Aug. 1, 1986, providing that annual COLAs would be 1 percent below the inflation rate for retirees under age 62 (including disability retirees), with a one-time recomputation at age 62 to make up for lost purchasing power in prior years. In regard to several provisions not related to military retirement (involving unauthorized defense appropriations and defense acquisitions), the conferees agreed to language that mainly reflected that of the Senate bill (e.g., concerning crawler tractors, the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisitions, and the T-46 trainer aircraft).

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 99-292 (Committee on Armed Service).
House Report No. 99-513 (Committee on Armed Service).
House Report No. 99-659 (Committee of Conference).
Congressional Record, Vol. 132 (1986):
Apr. 22, 1986, H.R. 4420 amended and passed by House.
May 14, 1986, S. 2395 amended and passed by Senate.
May 15, 1986, H.R. 4420 passed by Senate as amended by inserting text of S. 2395.
June 25, 1986, conference report agreed to by Senate.
June 26, 1986, conference report agreed to by House.

Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1986

(Public Law 99-349, 99th Congress, S. 2459/H.R. 4515, July 2, 1986)

Purpose of the Act

This Act provided $1.7 billion in new budgetary authority for supplemental appropriations during fiscal year 1986. It also authorized $6.3 billion that had been previously appropriated for the Defense Department in fiscal year 1986.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

On May 15, 1986, the committee reported S. 2459, a supplemental defense authorization bill for fiscal year 1986, which authorized certain programs for which the amounts appropriated exceeded the amounts authorized and denied obligational authority for other such programs. The bill authorized $3.8 billion while denying authority to obligate $2.7 billion, involving some 20 procurement and research-development programs (e.g., P-3 maritime patrol aircraft, land-based refueling aircraft for the Navy, battleship reactivation, air defense aircraft competition, and the T-46 trainer aircraft). For fiscal year 1986 defense appropriations exceeded authorizations by $6.5 billion including transfers from prior years. Such differences raised serious questions about the working of the authorization/appropriation process, which committee members sought to resolve with members of the Committee on Appropriations.

Floor Action

On May 8, 1986, the House passed Urgent Supplemental Appropriations for fiscal year 1986 (H.R. 4515) by 242-132. Reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations on May 15, H.R. 4515 was the subject of considerable floor debate on June 5-6, 1986, when it was amended extensively before passage by 71-8. The Goldwater amendment (No. 2023) incorporated the major provisions of the Armed Services Committee's report on S. 2459, which resolved differences between Department of Defense authorizations and appropriations for fiscal year 1986. The conference report on H.R. 4515 was agreed to in the House by a vote of 355-52 on June 24, and in the Senate by voice vote on June 26, 1986.

Conference Action

The conferees agreed to new budget authority of $1,698,120,000, compared to $3,874,472,000 in the Senate bill and $1,679,485,000 in the House bill. In the matter of defense authorizations and appro-

priations, the committee's recommendations on specific programs were generally accepted by the conferees.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 99-300 (Committee on Armed Services).
Senate Report No. 99-301 (Committee on Appropriations).
House Report No. 99-510 (Committee on Appropriations).
House Report No. 99-513, Title IV (Committee on Armed Services).
House Report No. 99-649 (Committee of Conference).
Congressional Record, Vol. 132 (1986):
May 8, 1986, considered and passed by House.
June 5-6, 1986, considered and passed by Senate.
June 24, 1986, conference report agreed to by House.
June 26, 1986, conference report agreed to by Senate.

Panama Canal Commission Authorization Act, 1987

(Public Law 99-368, 99th Congress, H.R. 4409, Aug. 1, 1986)

Purpose of the Act

The Act authorized appropriation of $437.3 million from the Panama Canal Commission fund for operation and maintenance of the canal in fiscal year 1987.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

The committee marked up H.R. 4409 and reported the bill without amendment and without a written report on June 25, 1986.

Floor Action

H.R. 4409 was passed by the House by 327-59 on May 1, 1986, and by the Senate by voice vote on July 17, 1986.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

House Report No. 99-536 (Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries).
Congressional Record, Vol. 132 (1986):
May 1, 1986, considered and passed by House.
July 17, 1986, considered and passed by Senate.

Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986

(Public Law 99-433; 99th Congress; S. 2295/H.R. 3622; October 1, 1986)

Purpose of the Act

The purpose of the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 is:

(1) to reorganize the Department of Defense and strengthen civilian authority in the Department;

(2) to improve the military advice provided to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense;

(3) to place clear responsibility on the commanders of the unified and specified combatant commands for the accomplishment of missions assigned to their commands;

(4) to ensure that the authority of the commanders of the unified and specified combatant commands is fully commensurate with the responsibility of those commanders for the accomplishment of missions assigned to their commands;

(5) to increase attention to the formulation of strategy and to contingency planning;

(6) to provide for more efficient use of defense resources;

(7) to improve joint officer management policies; and

(8) otherwise to enhance the effectiveness of military operations and improve the management and administration of the Department of Defense.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

Legislation on the organization of the Department of Defense was the committee's highest priority effort during 1985 and 1986. In June 1983, Senator John Tower (R-Texas) and the late Senator Henry M. Jackson (D-Washington), then the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Armed Services Committee, initiated a comprehensive review of the organizational relationships and decision-making procedures of the Defense Department. At the beginning of 1985, their successors as Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Arizona) and Senator Sam Nunn (D-Georgia), increased the committee's emphasis on this study project.

In May 1985, a Task Force on Defense Organization, co-chaired by Senator Goldwater and Senator Nunn, was formed with nine committee members. The task force reviewed the drafts of the staff study that had been commissioned by Senator Tower and Senator Jackson and provided guidance for its completion. On October 16, 1985, the committee staff's 645-page study, entitled *Defense Organization: The Need for Change* (Senate Print 99-86), was publicly released. During November and December 1985, 10 hearings were held on this study during which testimony was taken from 27 witnesses.

Building upon two and one-half years of research, hearings, and meetings, the Armed Services Committee began its mark-up of an original defense reorganization bill on February 4, 1986. After 14 mark-up sessions, the committee approved S. 2295, the Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986, on March 6th by a unanimous vote of 19–0. During its review, the committee considered 80 written amendments and numerous oral amendments.

Floor Action

On May 7, 1986, the Senate debated S. 2295. Immediately after Senate consideration, S. 2295 was substituted for the text of H.R. 3622 (the Joint Chiefs of Staff Reorganization Act of 1985), and H.R. 3622, as amended, passed the Senate by a vote of 95–0. During the Senate debate, the short title of the bill was amended to become the Barry Goldwater Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986.

Conference Action

The conference committee on H.R. 3622 convened on August 13, 1986, and completed its work on September 11th. The conference report, filed on September 12th, was passed by the Senate on September 16th and by the House of Representatives on the following day. The resulting legislation was entitled the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 in honor of Sen-

ator Barry Goldwater and Representative Bill Nichols (D-Alabama). The measure was then enacted into public law on October 1, 1986.

Summary of the Act

The major provisions of the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986 are summarized below.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE GENERALLY

1. Requires the Secretary of Defense to provide annually to Department of Defense (DOD) components written policy guidance for the preparation of the component's program and budget proposals.
2. Requires the Secretary of Defense to provide annually to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) written policy guidance for the preparation and review of contingency plans.
3. Specifies that the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy is to assist the Secretary of Defense in preparing guidance for contingency plans and in reviewing those plans.
4. Retains the existing number (11) of Assistant Secretaries of Defense but eliminates their statutory titles, except for the Assistant Secretaries of Defense for Reserve Affairs and for Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence.
5. Requires the Secretary of Defense to keep the Secretaries of the Military Departments informed of military operations and DOD activities that directly affect their responsibilities.
6. Requires the Secretary of Defense to advise the President on the qualifications needed by DOD political appointees.
7. Repeals the Secretary of Defense's authority to reorganize DOD positions and activities that have been established in law.
8. Requires the Secretary of Defense, the JCS Chairman, the Secretaries of the Military Departments (jointly), and an independent contractor to conduct separate studies on the functions and organization of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD).

TITLE II—MILITARY ADVICE AND COMMAND FUNCTIONS

Part A—Joint Chiefs of Staff

Advisory Role of the Chairman and Other JCS Members

1. Designates to JCS Chairman as the principal military adviser to the President, the National Security Council (NSC), and the Secretary of Defense.
2. Specifies that the other JCS members are military advisers to the President, the NSC, and the Secretary of Defense, as provided in items #5 and #6 below.
3. Requires the JCS Chairman, as appropriate, to consult with and seek the advice of the other JCS members and the unified and specified combatant commanders.
4. Requires the JCS Chairman, in presenting advice, to inform, as approprite, the President, the NSC, or the Secretary of Defense of the range of military advice on a matter.
5. Requires the JCS Chairman to submit to the President, the NSC, and the Secretary of Defense any JCS member's opinion in disagreement or in addition to the Chairman's advice.

6. Requires JCS members, individually or collectively, to provide advice on a particular matter whenever the President, the NSC, or the Secretary of Defense request it.

Appointment and Duties of the JCS Chairman

7. Allows the President to reappoint the JCS Chairman to a third 2-year term; specifies that if a JCS Chairman does not complete his term, his successor shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term and then may be reappointed to two 2-year terms; specifies that the JCS Chairman's term begins on October 1st of odd-numbered years.

8. Requires, subject to the President's waiver, that an officer have served as the JCS Vice Chairman, a service Chief of Staff, or a unified or specified combatant commander in order to be appointed as the JCS Chairman.

9. Transfers responsibility for the duties currently performed by the corporate JCS to the Chairman; updates and expands those duties to specify the following *new* statutory duties for the JCS Chairman:

a. preparing fiscally constrained strategic plans;

b. performing net assessments;

c. providing for the preparation and review of contingency plans which conform to policy guidance from the President and the Secretary of Defense;

d. advising the Secretary of Defense on the critical deficiencies and strengths in force capabilities that are identified during the preparation of contingency plans and their effect on meeting national security objectives;

e. establishing and maintaining a uniform system of evaluating the readiness of the unified and specified combatant commands;

f. advising the Secretary of Defense on the priorities of the unified and specified combatant commanders' requirements;

g. advising the Secretary of Defense on the extent to which the services' budget proposals conform with the priorities established in strategic plans and for the requirements of the unified and specified combatant commanders;

h. submitting to the Secretary of Defense alternative budget proposals in order to achieve greater conformance with the priorities established in strategic plans and for the requirements of the unified and specified combatant commands;

i. recommending to the Secretary of Defense a budget proposal for activities of each unified and specified combatant command;

j. assessing military requirements for acquisition programs; and

k. developing joint doctrine.

10. Requires the JCS Chairman to submit a report every 3 years to the Secretary of Defense on the roles and missions of the Armed Forces.

11. Authorizes the JCS Chairman, subject to the direction of the President, to attend and participate in National Security Council meetings.

Appointment and Duties of the JCS Vice Chairman

12. Creates the new position of Vice Chairman of the JCS with the rank of a four-star officer.

13. Designates the Vice Chairman as the second-ranking military officer just below the Chairman.

14. Requires the JCS Chairman and Vice Chairman to be from different services.

15. Specifies that the Vice Chairman may serve up to three 2-year terms.

16. Requires, subject to the President's waiver, that an officer have the joint specialty (established in title IV of the Act) and have served in at least one joint duty assignment as a general or flag officer in order to be appointed as the Vice Chairman.

17. Specifies that the Vice Chairman is to perform whatever duties are prescribed or delegated to him by the Chairman with the Secretary of Defense's approval.

18. Designates the Vice Chairman as the acting JCS Chairman in the absence or disability of the Chairman.

19. Authorizes the Vice Chairman to participate in all JCS meetings and to vote only when acting as Chairman.

Joint Staff

20. Specifies that the Joint Staff is to assist the JCS Chairman and, subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Chairman, the other JCS members and the Vice Chairman in carrying out their responsibilities.

21. Specifies that the JCS Chairman manages the Joint Staff; the Chairman is to prescribe the duties and staffing procedures of the Joint Staff.

Part B—Combatant Commands (Unified and Specified Commands)

1. Specifies that the operational chain of command, unless otherwise directed by the President, runs from the President to the Secretary of Defense to the unified and specified combatant commanders.

2. Authorizes the President to direct that communications between the President or the Secretary of Defense and the unified and specified combatant commanders run through the JCS Chairman.

3. Authorizes the President to assign duties to the JCS Chairman to assist the President and the Secretary of Defense in performing their command function.

4. Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to assign responsibility to the JCS Chairman for overseeing the activities of the unified and specified combatant commands.

5. Specifies that the JCS Chairman is to serve as the spokesman for the unified and specified combatant commanders, especially on their operational requirements.

6. Requires, subject to the President's waiver, that an officer have the joint specialty and have served in at least one joint duty assignment as a general or flag officer in order to be selected as a unified or specified combatant commander.

7. Specifies the command functions included in the authority, direction, and control of the unified or specified combatant commander over the commands and force within his command.

8. Authorizes the Secretary of Defense to assign authority to the unified or specified combatant commander for those aspects of administration and support that the Secretary considers necessary to accomplish that commander's missions.

9. Specifies that commanders within a unified or specified combatant command are under the authority, direction, and control of the unified or specified combatant commander on all matters for which the unified or specified combatant commander has been assigned authority.

10. Requires subordinate elements of a unified or specified combatant command and other DOD elements to communicate with each other (on matters for which the unified or specified combatant command has been assigned authority) in accordance with procedures established by the unified or specified combatant commander.

11. Authorizes the unified or specified combatant commander to direct subordinate elements within his command to advise him of all communications to and from other DOD elements (on matters for which he has *not* been assigned authority).

12. Requires that the selection of directly subordinate commanders and members of the unified or specified combatant command staff be made only with the unified or specified combatant commander's concurrence.

13. Requires the unified or specified combatant commander to evaluate the duty performance of directly subordinate commanders.

14. Authorizes the unified or specified combatant commander to suspend from duty and recommend the reassignment of any officer assigned to his command.

15. Requires the Secretary of Defense to include in the annual defense budget request a separate budget proposal for those activities of the unified and specified combatant commands that he determines to be appropriate.

Title III—Defense Agencies and DOD Field Activities

1. Requires the Secretary of Defense to assign supervisory responsibility for each Defense Agency and Field activity (except the Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency) to an OSD official or the JCS Chairman.

2. Directs the JCS Chairman to review and advise the Secretary of Defense on the readiness of certain Defense Agencies to carry out their wartime support missions.

3. Requires the JCS Chairman to provide for the participation of certain Defense Agencies in joint training exercises.

4. Requires the JCS Chairman to develop a readiness reporting system for certain Defense Agencies.

5. Directs the Secretary of Defense, the JCS Chairman, and the Secretaries of the Military Departments to conduct separate studies of the functions and organizational structure of the Defense Agencies and Field Activities.

6. Directs the Secretary of Defense to undertake, 2 years after the initial report required by item No. 5, a biennial review of the Defense Agencies and Field Activities.

7. Reduces the number of headquarters and non-headquarters personnel serving in the Defense Agencies and Field Activities; imposes a cap at the reduced levels of September 30, 1989.

TITLE IV—JOINT OFFICER PERSONNEL POLICY

1. Establishes an occupational category, referred to as the "joint specialty", for the management of officers who are trained in and oriented toward joint matters.

2. Provides that joint specialty officers shall be selected by the Secretary of Defense from nominees submitted by the Secretaries of the Military Departments.

3. Requires that an officer may not be selected for the joint specialty until he completes a joint education program and a full joint duty tour.

4. Requires that 50 percent of joint duty positions in grades above captain/Navy lieutenant be filled by officers who have been nominated or selected for the joint specialty.

5. Directs the Secretary of Defense to designate at least 1,000 critical joint duty assignments that must always be filled by joint specialty officers.

6. Requires the Secretary of Defense to establish career guidelines for joint specialty officers.

7. Requires, subject to a waiver by the Secretary of Defense, that all officers promoted to general or flag rank must attend an education course (CAPSTONE) on working with the other Armed Forces.

8. Requires all joint specialty officers and a high proportion of other officers who graduate from a joint school to be assigned immediately to a joint duty position.

9. Prescribes, subject to a waiver by the Secretary of Defense, that joint duty tours shall be at least 3 years in length for general and flag officers and at least 3½ years in length for other officers.

10. Requires the Secretary of Defense to exclude joint training assignments and assignments within the Military Departments in the definition of "joint duty assignment".

11. Specifies that each promotion board, subject to a waiver for the Marine Corps, that will consider officers who have served in joint duty assignments shall include at least one joint duty officer designated by the JCS Chairman.

12. Establishes the following promotion review process for officers who are serving, or have served, in joint duty assignments:

a. requires the Secretary of Defense to furnish to the Secretaries of the Military Departments guidelines to ensure that promotion boards give appropriate consideration to joint duty performance;

b. directs the JCS Chairman to review promotion board reports before they are submitted to the Secretary of Defense;

c. authorizes the Secretary of a Military Department, if the JCS Chairman determines that the promotion board acted contrary to the Secretary of Defense's guidelines, to return the report to the promotion board (or a subsequent promotion

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board) for further proceedings, convene a special promotion board, or take other appropriate action;

d. directs the Secretary of Defense to take appropriate action to resolve any remaining disagreement between the Secretary of a Military Department and the JCS Chairman.

13. Requires the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the qualifications of officers assigned to joint duty assignments are such that certain promotion rates will be achieved.

14. Requires, subject to a waiver by the Secretary of Defense, that an officer may not be promoted to general or flag rank unless he has served in a joint duty assignment.

15. Requires the JCS Chairman to evaluate the joint duty performance of officers recommended for three- and four-star rank.

16. Requires the Secretary of Defense to advise the President on the qualifications needed by officers to serve in three- and four-star positions.

Title VI—Military Departments

1. Specifies the responsibilities of the Secretaries of the Military Departments to the Secretary of Defense.

2. Specifies that the functions of the Military Departments are to be carried out so as to fulfill the operational requirements of the unified and specified combatant commands.

3. Makes consistent the appointment and statutory descriptions of the roles and authorities of the Secretaries of the Military Departments, Chiefs of Staff and other officials and officers.

4. Retains the civilian Secretariat and the military headquarters staff as separate staffs in each Military Department.

5. Consolidates sole responsibility for the following functions in each service Secretariat: acquisition, auditing, comptroller, information management, inspector general, legislative affairs, and public affairs; prohibits the establishment or designation of any office within the military headquarters staffs to conduct any of these functions.

6. Consolidates sole responsibility for research and development in each service Secretariat but specifies that the Secretaries of the Military Departments may assign to the military headquarters staffs responsibility for those aspects of research and development that relate to military requirements and test and evaluation.

7. Directs the Secretaries of the Military Departments to prescribe the relationship of offices within the Secretariats responsible for these functions to the Chiefs of Staff and the military headquarters staffs.

8. Retains the existing number and statutory titles (including Manpower and Reserve Affairs) of the services' Assistant Secretaries.

9. Limits each military headquarters staff to five Deputy Chiefs of Staff and three Assistant Chiefs of Staff.

10. Reduces the number of general and flag officers on each military headquarters staff by 15 percent by September 30, 1988.

11. Reduces the number of personnel serving in the Secretariat and military headquarters staff of each Military Department; im-

poses a cap on such personnel at the reduced levels of September 30, 1988.

12. Requires the Chiefs of Staff to inform the Secretary of their Military Department of military advice rendered by JCS members on matters affecting their Military Departments, to the extent that such action does not impair the independence of the Chief of Staff in the performance of their JCS duties.

13. Requires the Chiefs of Staff, subject to the authority, direction, and control of the Secretary of Defense, to keep the Secretary of their Military Department fully informed of significant military operations affecting the duties of the Secretary of their Military Department.

14. Makes the functional assignments of the Navy consistent with those of the other services by removing the statutory assignment of certain roles and missions (naval reconnaissance, antisubmarine warfare, and protection of shipping).

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS

1. Reduces the number of defense reports required by the Congress from the President and the Defense Department by about two-thirds of the total.

2. Reduces the number of personnel serving on the lower-level headquarters staffs of the Military Departments and the unified and specified combatant commands; imposes a cap on such personnel at the reduced levels of September 30, 1988.

3. Requires the President to submit an annual report to the Congress on the national security strategy of the United States.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 99-280 (Committee on Armed Services).
House Report No. 99-375 (Committee on Armed Services).
House Report No. 99-700 (Committee on Armed Services).
House Report No. 99-824 (Committee on Conference).
Congressional Record, Vol. 131 (1985):
November 20, 1985, considered and passed by House.
Congressional Record, Vol. 132 (1986):
May 7, 1986, considered, amended and passed by Senate.
August 11, 1986, House concurred in Senate amendments with amendments.
September 16, 1986, conference report agreed to by Senate.
September 17, 1986, conference report agreed to by House.

Intelligence Authorization Act, 1987

(Public Law 99-569, 99th Congress, S. 2477/H.R. 4759, Oct. 27, 1986)

Purpose of the Act

This Act authorized appropriations for fiscal year 1987 for all U.S. intelligence activities, the Intelligence Community Staff, and the CIA Retirement and Disability System; authorized personnel ceilings for the Central Intelligence Agency, the Intelligence Community Staff, and other intelligence activities of the U.S. Government; and made legislative changes to promote more effective and efficient conduct of intelligence and counterintelligence activities.

Summary of Committee Interest and Activity

S. 2477 was reported to the Senate from the Select Committee on Intelligence on May 21, 1986, and referred jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, Foreign Relations, Governmental Affairs, and the Judiciary. The Armed Services Committee was briefed on the bill by the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence on June 19, 1986. The Armed Services Committee reported S. 2477 to the Senate on Aug. 7, 1986, with one amendment and without a written report. The committee amendment, which related to the funding of a military construction project, was included in the bill's classified appendix specifying the amounts authorized for appropriation and the personnel ceilings authorized for intelligence activities.

Floor Action

H.R. 4759, the House counterpart to S. 2477, was amended and passed by the House by voice vote on Sept. 17, 1986. On Sept. 24, 1986, the Senate passed an amended version of S. 2477 and then passed its version of H.R. 4759 by voice vote, having substituted the text of S. 2477 as amended by the Senate.

Conference Action

A special conference group made up of members of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees and the House Permanent Select Intelligence Committee resolved differences between House and Senate versions of H.R. 4759 in regard to Department of Defense intelligence issues, referred to as Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities (TIARA). The TIARA conferees and the House and Senate conferees on S. 2638 (Defense Authorizations for fiscal year 1986) agreed jointly on the funding levels of TIARA programs. In addition, TIARA conferees agreed on funding levels for defense intelligence programs in Military Pay and Military Construction categories as contained in the classified Schedule of Authorizations, the conference committee's joint statement, and its classified annex.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 99-307 (Select Committee on Intelligence).
House Report No. 99-690:
- Pt. I (Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence).
- Pt. II (Committee on Post Office and Civil Service).
- Pt. III (Committee on Armed Services).

House Report No. 99-952 (Committee of Conference).
Congressional Record, Vol. 132 (1986):
- Sept. 17, 1986, H.R. 4759 amended and passed by House.
- Sept. 24, 1986, H.R. 4759 passed by Senate as amended by inserting S. 2477 text.
- Oct. 2, 1986, conference report agreed to by House.
- Oct. 6, 1986, conference report agreed to by Senate.

LEGISLATION REPORTED BUT NOT ENACTED INTO PUBLIC LAW

Eaker and Doolittle: Authorizing the President to advance Lieutenant General Ira C. Eaker, USAF (retired) and Lieutenant General James H. Doolittle, USAF (retired) to the grade of general on the retired list (S.J. Res. 14)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Congressional Record, Vol. 131, (1985):
Jan. 3, 1985, S.J. Res. 14 introduced; referred to Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.
Feb. 19, 1985, reported without written report.
Feb. 21, 1985, passed by Senate by voice vote.
Feb. 25, 1985, referred to House Armed Services Committee.

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Veterans' Educational Assistance Eligibility Amendments of 1985: To amend title 38, United States Code, to ensure an orderly transition to the new educational assistance program established by chapter 30 of that title (H.R. 752)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

House Report No. 99-17:
Pt. 1 (Committee on Veterans' Affairs);
Pt. 2 (Committee on Armed Services).
Senate Report No. 99-96 (Committee on Veterans' Affairs).
Senate Report No. 99-124 (Committee on Armed Services).
Congressional Record, Vol. 131 (1985):
Mar. 25, 1985, H.R. 752 passed by House by voice vote.
Aug. 1, 1985, reported to Senate unfavorably (Sen. Rept. 99-124).

RESOLUTIONS REPORTED AND ADOPTED

Authorizing expenditures by the committees of the Senate for Mar. 1–Apr. 30, 1985. (S. Res. 85)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Congressional Record, Vol. 131 (1985):
Feb. 28, 1985, original resolution reported by Committee on Rules and Administration and agreed to by the Senate by voice vote.

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Authorizing expenditures by the committees of the Senate through Feb. 28, 1986. (S. Res. 145)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 99–40 (Committee on Rules and Administration).
Congressional Record, Vol. 131 (1985):
Apr. 26, 1985, original resolution reported by Committee on Rules and Administration. (Section 5 of the report authorized funds for the Armed Services Committee.)
May 3, 1985, agreed to by the Senate by voice vote.

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Waiving section 303(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to consideration of S. 1160 (S. Res. 168)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Congressional Record, Vol. 131 (1985):
May 15, 1985, original resolution reported by committee without written report and referred to Committee on the Budget.
May 17, 1985, reported by the Budget Committee without amendment and passed by the Senate by voice vote.

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Authorizing expenditures by the committees of the Senate (S. Res. 353)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 99–240 (Committee on Rules and Administration).
Congressional Record, Vol. 132 (1986):
Feb. 27, 1986, original resolution reported by Committee on Rules and Administration. (Sections 2 and 5 authorized funds for the Armed Services Committee.)
Mar. 13, 1986, agreed to by the Senate by voice vote.

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To direct the Secretary of the Senate to make technical corrections in the enrollment of S. 2638 (S. Con. Res. 173; H. Con. Res. 418)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Congressional Record, Vol. 132 (1986):
Oct. 17, 1986, H. Con. Res. 418 considered and passed by the House by voice vote.
Oct. 18, 1986, H. Con. Res. 173 considered and passed by the Senate by voice vote.

* * * * * * *

MX missiles: To approve the obligation of funds made available by Public Law 98-473 for the procurement of MX missiles, subject to the enactment of a second joint resolution (S.J. Res. 71; H.J. Res. 180; Public Law 99-17, Apr. 4, 1985)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

House Report No. 99-23 (Committee on Armed Services).
Congressional Record, Vol. 131 (1985):
Mar. 6, 1985, S.J. Res. 71 referred to Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces.
Mar. 18, 1985, S.J. Res. 71 reported by the committee without amendment and without written report.
Mar. 18-19, 1985, considered by the Senate and passed by vote of 55-45.
Mar. 20, 1985, H.J. Res. 180 reported by House Armed Services Committee.
Mar. 25-26, 1985, H.J. Res. 180 considered by the House and passed by vote of 219-213.

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Upgrade to U.S./Soviet direct communications link: Authorizing the Secretary of Defense to provide to the Soviet Union, on a reimbursable basis, equipment and services necessary for an improved U.S./Soviet direct communication link for crisis control (S.J. Res. 108; Public Law 99-85, Aug. 8, 1985)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Senate Report No. 99-49 (Committee on Armed Services).
House Report No. 99-156 (Committee on Armed Services).
Congressional Record, Vol. 131 (1985):
Apr. 9, 1985, referred to Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces and to Defense Department for report.
May 2, 1985, considered and approved by committee.
May 14, reported to the Senate without amendment.
May 16, passed by the Senate by voice vote.
June 4, 1985, reported to the House by House Armed Services Committee.
July 29, 1985, passed by the House by voice vote.

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National Guard and Reserve Recognition: To reaffirm Congress' recognition of the vital role played by members of the National Guard and Reserve in the national defense (H.J. Res. 220; Public Law 99-290, May 2, 1986)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

House Report No. 99-504 (Committee on Armed Services).
Congressional Record, Vol. 132 (1985):
Mar. 20, 1986, reported by House Armed Services Committee.

Apr. 14, 1986, passed by the House by voice vote.
Apr. 23, 1986, passed by the Senate by voice vote, with Wilson-Goldwater amendment to extend deadline for obligation of funds from military personnel account of the Defense Department. (See Public Law 99-331 above.)
Apr. 29, 1986, Senate amendment agreed to by House.

HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE

(Unless otherwise indicated, all persons listed below personally appeared before committee or subcommittee in open session, and were subsequently approved by the committee.)

Date considered by committee	Name	Date confirmed by Senate
June 3, 5, 1986	Aldridge, Edward C., Jr., of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Air Force, vice Russell A. Rourke, resigned	June 6, 1986
Oct. 7, 1986	Barker, Robert B., of California, to be Chairman of the Military Liaison Committee to the Department of Energy, vice Richard L. Wagner, Jr.	Oct. 9, 1986
June 25, 1986	Carlisle, M.D.B., of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), vice Russell A. Rourke, resigned.	Aug. 1, 1986
Not applicable	Carlson, Edward Elmer, of Washington, to be a member of the Commission on Merchant Marine and Defense (New position). (Note: Committee discharged from further consideration and nomination was confirmed by the Senate on October 18, 1986. Nominee did not appear before the committee).	Oct. 18, 1986
Oct. 7, 9, 1986	Clinkscales, William A., of Virginia, to be Director of Selective Service, vice Thomas K. Turnage.	
Dec. 12, 1985	Cox, Chapman B., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel), vice Lawrence J. Korb, resigned. Hearing printed.	Dec. 16, 1985
July 30, 1985	Crowe, Admiral William J., Jr., U.S. Navy, to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Hearing printed.	July 31, 1985
Sept. 12, 19, 1985	Dawson, Robert K., of Virginia to be Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), vice William R. Gianelli, resigned. (Confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 60–34.) Hearing printed.	Dec. 4, 1985
July 17, 1986	Duncan, Robert C., of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Technology) and Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, vice Robert S. Cooper, resigned.	July 23, 1986
Dec. 12, 1985	Foley, Sylvester R., Jr., to be Assistant Secretary of Energy (Defense Programs), vice William W. Hoover, resigned. Hearing printed.	Dec. 16, 1985
Jan. 28, 1986	Garrett, H. Lawrence, III, of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense, vice Chapman B. Cox, resigned. Hearing printed.	Feb. 4, 1986
Sept. 11, 16, 1986	Godwin, Richard P., of California, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition. (New position)	Sept. 25, 1986
Not applicable	Haggett, William E., of Maine, to be a member of the Commission on Merchant Marine and Defense (New position). (Note: Committee discharged from further consideration and nomination was confirmed by the Senate on October 18, 1986. Nominee did not appear before the committee).	Oct. 18, 1986
July 25, 1985	Hicks, Donald A., of California, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, vice Richard D. DeLauer, resigned. Hearing printed.	July 31, 1985
Not applicable	Holloway, James L., III, of Maryland, to be a member of the Commission on Merchant Marine and Defense (New position). (Note: Committee discharged from further consideration and nomination was confirmed by the Senate on October 18, 1986. Nominee did not appear before the committee).	Oct. 18, 1986
Nov. 5, 1985	Holwill, Richard N., of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission, vice John Alden Bushnell, resigned. (Nominee did not appear).	Nov. 7, 1985
Dec. 3, 1985	Johns, Carol Johnson, of Maryland, to be a member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for a term expiring June 20, 1991, vice Lauro F. Cavazos, term expired. (Nominee did not appear).	Dec. 5, 1985

[Unless otherwise indicated, all persons listed below personally appeared before committee or subcommittee in open session, and were subsequently approved by the committee.]

Date considered by committee	Name	Date confirmed by Senate
Mar. 7, 1985	Krings, John E., of Virginia, to be Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, Department of Defense. (New position—P.L. 98-94 of September 24, 1983.) (Confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 73-18.) Hearing printed.	Apr. 16, 1985
Oct. 7, 1986	McGovern, James F., of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of the Air Force, vice Edward C. Aldridge, Jr.	Oct. 14, 1986
Dec. 3, 1985	Nixon, Sam A., of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for a term expiring June 20, 1991, vice Carol Elise Luhrs, term expired. (Nominee did not appear).	Dec. 5, 1985
Dec. 3, 1985	Ramirez, Mario Efrain, of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences for a term expiring June 20, 1991, vice William R. Roy, term expired. (Nominee did not appear).	Dec. 5, 1985
Dec. 3, 4, 1985	Rourke, Russell A., of Maryland, to be Secretary of the Air Force, vice Verne Orr, resigned. Hearing printed.	Dec. 5, 1985
Not applicable	Sewall, Joseph, of Maine, to be a member of the Commission on Merchant Marine and Defense (New position). (Note: Committee discharged from further consideration and nomination was confirmed by the Senate on October 18, 1986. Nominee did not appear before the committee).	Oct. 18, 1986
Jan. 23, 1985	Shannon, John W., of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics). (New position created by P.L. 98-94). Hearing printed.	Jan. 31, 1985
May 8, 20; June 3, 5, 1986	Shea, Walter J., of Maryland, to be a member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission, vice William Sidell. (Nominee did not appear).	June 6, 1986
Sept. 12, 1985	Sims, Robert B., of Tennessee, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), vice Michael I. Burch, resigned. Hearing printed.	Oct. 16, 1985
May 8, 20, 1986	Stone, Michael P.W., of California, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army (Financial Management), vice Pringle P. Hillier, resigned.	May 20, 1986
May 8, 20, 1986	Sullivan, Engene R., of Maryland, to be a Judge of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals for a term of 15 years, vice Albert B. Fletcher, Jr.	May 20, 1986
June 13, 17, 1986	Trost, Adm. Carlisle A.H., USN, to be Chief of Naval Operations	June 18, 1986
Not applicable	Wall, Shannon J., of New Jersey, to be a member of the Commission on Merchant Marine and Defense (New position). (Note: Committee discharged from further consideration and nomination was confirmed by the Senate on October 18, 1986. Nominee did not appear before the committee).	Oct. 18, 1986
June 13, 17, 1986	Welch, General Larry D., USAF, to be Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force	June 18, 1986
July 23, 1986	Woloshyn, George, of Virginia, to be an Associate Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, vice Charles M. Girard, resigned.	July 24, 1986

NOMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMED FORCES

The committee considered nominations for promotions in the armed services. Nominations submitted to the Senate by the President for confirmation resulted in the following:

First Session

January 3 through December 20, 1985

Army nominations, totaling 15,370, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	14,478
Unconfirmed	892
Navy nominations, totaling 16,721, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	16,720
Withdrawn	1
Air Force nominations, totaling 21,367, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	19,013
Unconfirmed	2,354
Marine Corps nominations, totaling 2,466, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	2,104
Unconfirmed	362

Second Session

January 21 through October 18, 1986

Army nominations (including 892 carried over from the first session), totaling 10,810, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	10,810
Navy nominations, totaling 9,952, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	9,952
Air Force nominations (including 2,354 carried over from the first session), totaling 14,600, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	14,600
Marine Corps nominations (including 362 carried over from the first session), totaling 2,494, disposed of as follows:	
Confirmed	2,494

INVESTIGATIONS, HEARINGS, AND OTHER MATTERS NOT DIRECTLY PERTAINING TO LEGISLATION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

(Date of Hearing and Person or Subject)

Jan. 23, 1985

Committee met receive a worldwide intelligence briefing from the Central Intelligence Agency. Executive; not printed. (See also Feb. 5, 1985)

Jan. 24, 1985

Committee met informally to discuss NATO cooperative efforts with the Subcommittee on Defense Cooperation of the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly. Executive; not recorded.

Jan. 25, 1985

Committee met to receive a net assessment briefing on U.S. and U.S.S.R. military capabilities. Executive; not printed.

Jan. 29, 1985

Committee met to receive a briefing on the Air/Land Battle Conventional Doctrine. Executive; not printed.

Jan. 30, 1985

Committee met to receive a briefing on U.S. Maritime strategy. Executive; not printed.

Feb. 5, 1985

Committee met to continue, from January 23, 1985, to receive a worldwide intelligence briefing from the Central Intelligence Agency. Executive; not printed.

Feb. 19, 1985

Committee met to receive testimony on Soviet strategic force developments. Executive; not printed.

Feb. 20, 1985

Committee met to receive testimony on issues relating to Soviet treaty compliance. Executive; printed.

Feb. 21, 1985

Committee met informally with British Secretary of State for Defense Michael Heseltine to discuss security issues of mutual interest. Executive; not recorded.

Feb. 25, 1985

Committee met to receive a briefing on strategic doctrine. Executive; not printed.

Feb. 26, 1985

Committee met to receive testimony on arms control from Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger. Open.

Mar. 27, 1985

Committee met to informally with a delegation form the Eurogroup to discuss NATO security issues. Executive; not recorded.

Mar. 28, 1985

Committee met informally with the Select Committee on Defense of the British House of Commons to discuss security issues of mutual concern. Executive; not recorded.

Apr. 18, 1985

Committee met informally with Swedish Minister of Defense Anders Thunborg to discuss security issues in Northern Europe. Executive; not recorded.

Apr. 30, 1985

Committee met informally with Turish Minister of Defense Yavuzturk to discuss security issues of mutual concern. Executive; not recorded.

May 1, 1985

Committee met to receive testimony from the President's Chemical Warfare Review Commission. Open.

May 2, 1985

Committee met to receive a briefing from Ambassador John Tower regarding U.S./U.S.S.R. arms negotiations on strategic offensive forces. Executive; not printed.

May 7, 1985

Committee met to receive testimony on the military implications of Soviet treaty violations. Open; printed.

May 9, 1985

Committee met to receive a briefing by the intelligence community on the proliferation of chemical weapons. Executive; not printed.

June 20, 1985

Committee met to receive testimony on the Army's Light Divisions. Executive; printed.

Sept. 17, 1985

Committee met to informally with the Defense Committee of the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany to discuss security issues of mutual concern. Executive; not recorded.

Sept. 26, 1985

Committee met to discuss reconciliation legislation required under the First Concurrent Budget Resolution. Executive; not printed.

Oct. 2, 3, 1985

Committee met to receive testimony on nuclear winter and its implications. Open. Printed.

Oct. 10, 1985

Committee met to receive a briefing on the political and military aspects of the proposed sale of arms to Jordan. Executive; not printed.

Oct. 16, 1985

Committee met to receive a presentation by the Committee staff on its study of the organization and decisionmaking procedures of the Department of Defense and the Congress. (Witnesses: James R. Locher III, Jeffrey H. Smith, and Richard D. Finn, Jr.). Open.

Nov. 14, 1985

Committee met to continue receiving testimony on the organization and decisionmaking procedures of the Department of Defense and the Congress., (Witness: Casper W. Weinberger). Open.

Nov. 15, 1985

Committee met informally with Yitzhak Rabin, Minister of Defense of Israel, to discuss security issues of mutual concern. Executive; not recorded.

Nov. 19, 1985

Committee met to continue receiving testimony on the organization and decisionmaking procedures of the Department of Defense and the Congress. (Witnesses: Gen. Edward C. Meyer, USA (Ret.), Gen. Russell E. Dougherty, USAF (Ret.), Adm. Harry D. Train, USN (Ret.), and Lt. Gen. Victor H. Krulak, USMC (Ret.)). Open.

Nov. 20, 1985

Committee met to continue receiving testimony on the organization and decisionmaking procedures of the Department of Defense and the Congress. (Witnesses: Harold Brown and James R. Schlesinger). Open.

Nov. 21, 1985

Committee met to continue receiving testimony on the organization and decisionmaking procedures of the Department of Defense and the Congress. (Witnesses: Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, USN (Ret.), Gen. David C. Jones, USAF (Ret.), and Adm. Wesley L. McDonald, USN). Open.

Dec. 4, 1985

Committee met to continue receiving testimony on the organization and decisionmaking procedures of the Department of Defense and the Congress. (Witnesses: Gen. John W. Vessey, Jr., USA

(Ret.), Gen. Andrews J. Goodpaster, USA (Ret.), Adm. L.J. Long, USN (Ret.), and Gen. William V. McBride, USAF (Ret.)). Open.

Dec. 5, 1985

Committee met to continue receiving testimony on the organization and decisionmaking procedures of the Department of Defense and the Congress. (Witnesses: Gen. John A. Wickman, Jr., USA, Adm. James D. Watkins, USN, Gen. P.X. Kelley, USMC, and Gen. Charles A. Gabriel, USAF). Open.

Dec. 6, 1985

Committee met to continue receiving testimony on the organization and decisionmaking procedures of the Department of Defense and the Congress. (Witnesses: William H. Taft IV, John O. Marsh, Jr., John Lehman, and Edward C. Aldridge). Open.

Dec. 9, 1985

Committee met informally to discuss fiscal year 1986 appropriations in excess of authorizations. Executive; not recorded.

Dec. 10, 1985

Committee met informally to discuss fiscal year 1986 appropriations in excess of authorizations. Executive; not recorded.

Dec. 10, 1985

Committee met to receive a briefing from Mr. William W. Lewis, a senior official of a management consulting firm, on the organization and decisionmaking procedures of the Department of Defense. Executive; not printed.

Dec. 11, 1985

Committee met to continue receiving testimony on the organization and decisionmaking procedures of the Department of Defense and the Congress. (Witnesses: Melvin R. Laird, Lawrence J. Korb, and Philip A. Odeen). Open.

Dec. 12, 1985

Committee met to continue receiving testimony on the organization and decisionmaking procedures of the Department of Defense and the Congress. (Morning session witness: Adm. William J. Crowe, Jr., USN: afternoon session witness: Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, USA). Open.

Dec. 13, 1985

Committee met to receive testimony on Navy promotion policies. Open. Printed.

Jan. 28, 1986

Committee met to receive testimony on state-sponsored terrorism and its implications for U.S. foreign policy and an intelligence briefing on state-sponsored terrorism. Open and executive. Printed.

Jan. 29, 1986

Committee met to receive the worldwide intelligence briefing from the Central Intelligence Agency. Executive; not printed.

Jan. 30, 1986

Committee met informally with the Subcommittee on Defense Cooperation of the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly to discuss security issues of mutual concern. Executive; not recorded.

Feb. 4, 5, 6, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27; Mar. 4, 6, 1986

Committee met to markup the staff proposal on the defense reorganization. Executive; not printed. (See S. 2298 for ensuing action.)

Feb. 24, 1986

Committee met informally with Members of the Turkish Parliament to discuss security issues of mutual concern. Executive; not recorded.

Feb. 28, 1986

Committee met informally with Mr. David Packard, Chairman of the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management. Executive; not recorded.

Mar. 12, 1986

Committee met to receive a briefing by administration witnesses on the President's request to provide additional assistance to the Nicaraguan resistance. Executive.

Mar. 12, 1986

Committee met informally with Messrs. Alfonso Robelo and Adolfo Calero, leaders of the United Nicaraguan Opposition. Executive; not recorded.

Mar. 18, 21, 1986

Committee met to mark up the Supplemental Authorization for Year 1986 Excess Appropriations. Executive; not printed, (See Apr. 29; May 13, 14, 1986 entry below and S. 2459)

April 9, 16, 1986

Committee met to mark up an original bill to reform military retirement. Executive; not printed. (See S. 2395)

Apr. 15, 1986

Committee met to receive a briefing on U.S. military operations in Libya. Executive; not recorded.

Apr. 29; May 13, 14, 1986

Committee met to discuss Fiscal Year 1986 appropriations in excess of authorizations and the Fiscal Year 1987 defense funding level. Executive; not printed. (See Mar. 18, 21, 1986 entry above and S. 2459)

Apr. 29, 30, 1986

Committee met to receive testimony on nuclear testing issues. Open. Printed.

May 6, 1986

Committee met informally with the Christian Democratic Union (CDU)/Christian Social Union (CSU) Working Group on Defense Policy of the German Bundestag to discuss security issues of mutual concern. Executive; not recorded.

May 14, 1986

Committee met informally with Eduardo Serra; the Spanish Secretary of State for Defense to discuss security issues of mutual interest. Executive; not recorded.

May 20; June 5, 1986

Committee met to discuss the strategic homeporting initiative. Executive; not printed.

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE STAFF

James F. McGovern, *Staff Director and Chief Counsel*
Arnold L. Punaro, *Staff Director for the Minority*
Robert E. Bayer, *Professional Staff Member*
Robert G. Bell, *Professional Staff Member*
Kathryn E. Bognovitz, *Special Assistant*
Robert F. Bott, *Professional Staff Member*
Barbara B. Brown, *Staff Assistant*
Lucia M. Chavez, *Staff Assistant* [5]
Christine Cowart Dauth, *Chief Clerk*
Marie F. Dickinson, *Staff Assistant*
Lori A. Donnelly, *Special Assistant* [16]
Jonathon L. Etherton, *Professional Staff Member* [1]
Richard D. Finn, Jr., *Professional Staff Member*
Judith A. Freedman, *Professional Staff Member* [8]
Colleen M. Getz, *Research Assistant* [6]
Douglas R. Graham, *Professional Staff Member* [2]
John J. Hamre, *Professional Staff Member*
William E. Hoehn, Jr., *Professional Staff Member*
Lori M. Jackson, *Staff Assistant* [14]
George K. Johnson, Jr., *Professional Staff Member*
Mary J. Kampo, *Staff Assistant*
Richard J. Keegan, *Professional Staff Member* [9]
Ronald P. Kelly, *Professional Staff Member* [3]
Paula J. Kovacs, *Staff Assistant* [13]
Jim O. Llewellyn, *Professional Staff Member* [15]
James R. Locher III, *Professional Staff Member*
Karen A. Love, *Staff Assistant*
David S. Lyles, *Professional Staff Member*
Kathleen L. McGuire, *Staff Assistant*
Russell C. Miller, *Research Assistant*
Russel E. Milnes, *Professional Staff Member* [4]
Pamela G. Powell, *Staff Assistant*
Gordon G. Riggle, *Professional Staff Member*
Mark B. Robinson, *Professional Staff Member*

Ann Elise Sauer, *Professional Staff Member*
Inga B. Schoonover, *Staff Assistant*
Charles R. Siegismund, II, *System Manager* [12]
Carl M. Smith, *Professional Staff Member*
Jeffrey H. Smith, *Minority Counsel*
Gerald D. Strickler, *Printing and Documents Clerk*
Patrick A. Tucker, *General Counsel* [7]
Richelle M. Turner, *Staff Assistant*
Patricia L. Watson, *Professional Staff Member* [10]
Daniel J. Wildfong, *Professional Staff Member* [11]

Appointments: [1] Jan. 2, 1985; [2] title changed Jan. 1, 1985; [3] Feb. 4, 1985; [4] Feb. 25, 1985; [5] Mar. 23, 1985; [6] Apr. 22, 1985; [7] title changed Dec. 15, 1985; [8] title changed Jan. 1, 1986; [9] Feb. 1, 1986; [10] title changed Feb. 1, 1986; [11] Apr. 14, 1986; [12] Apr. 28, 1986; [13] May 19, 1986; [14] May 25, 1986; [15] July 8, 1986; [16] Sept. 29, 1986.

Resignations: James C. Smith II resigned February 28, 1985; Jose E. Martinez resigned Mar. 31, 1985; Robert L. Hoch, appointed Staff Assistant, Jan. 22, 1985, resigned April 24, 1985; Angela M. Hearn resigned May 1, 1985; Alan R. Yuspeh resigned Dec. 15, 1985; Alan L. Chvotkin resigned Feb. 10, 1986; Marie Chaillet resigned April 4, 1986; Lisa M. Tietge resigned Apr. 30, 1986; Londa L. Gealow, appointed Receptionist, June 27, 1985, resigned May 9, 1986; Drew A. Harker resigned June 30, 1986; Toni D. White resigned July 14, 1986.

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE RULES OF PROCEDURE

(Adopted March 7, 1985)

1. *Regular Meeting Day and Time.* The regular meeting day of the committee shall be each Thursday at 10:00 a.m., unless the committee or the chairman directs otherwise.

2. *Additional Meetings.* The chairman may call such additional meetings as he deems necessary.

3. *Special Meetings.* Special meetings of the committee may be called by a majority of the members of the committee in accordance with paragraph 3 of Rule XXVI of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

4. *Open Meetings.* Each meeting of the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, including meetings to conduct hearings, shall be open to the public, except that a meeting or series of meetings by the committee or a subcommittee thereof on the same subject for a period of no more than fourteen (14) calendar days may be closed to the public on a motion made and seconded to go into closed session to discuss only whether the matters enumerated below in clauses (a) through (f) would require the meeting to be closed, followed immediately by a record vote in open session by a majority of the members of the committee or subcommittee when it is determined that the matters to be discussed or the testimony to be taken at such meeting or meetings—

(a) will disclose matters necessary to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States;

(b) will relate solely to matters of committee staff personnel or internal staff management or procedure;

(c) will tend to charge an individual with a crime or misconduct, to disgrace or injure the professional standing of an individual, or otherwise to expose an individual to public contempt or obloquy or will represent a clearly unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual;

(d) will disclose the identity of any informer or law enforcement agent or will disclose any information relating to the investigation or prosecution of a criminal offense that is required to be kept secret in the interests of effective law enforcement;

(e) will disclose information relating to the trade secrets or financial or commercial information pertaining specifically to a given person if—

(1) an Act of Congress requires the information to be kept confidential by Government officers and employees; or

(2) the information has been obtained by the Government on a confidential basis, other than through an application by such person for a specific Government financial

or other benefit, and is required to be kept secret in order to prevent undue injury to the competitive position of such person; or

(f) may divulge matters required to be kept confidential under other provisions of law or Government regulations.

5. *Presiding Officer.* The chairman shall preside at all meetings and hearings of the committee except that in his absence the ranking majority member present at the meeting or hearing shall preside unless by majority vote the committee provides otherwise.

6. *Quorum.* (a) A majority of the members of the committee are required to be actually present to report a matter or measure from the committee.

(b) Except as provided in subsections (a) and (c), and other than for the conduct of hearings, six members of the committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of such business as may be considered by the committee.

(c) Three members of the committee, one of whom shall be a member of the minority party, shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking sworn testimony, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the full committee.

(d) Proxy votes may not be considered for the purpose of establishing a quorum.

7. *Proxy voting.* Proxy voting shall be allowed on all measures and matters before the committee. The vote by proxy of any member of the committee may be counted for the purpose of reporting any measure or matter to the Senate if the absent member casting such vote has been informed of the matter on which he is being recorded and has affirmatively requested that he be so recorded.

8. *Announcement of Votes.* The results of all rollcall votes taken in any meeting of the committee on any measure, or amendment thereto, shall be announced in the committee report, unless previously announced by the committee. The announcement shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor and votes cast in opposition to each such measure and amendment by each member of the committee who was present at such meeting. The chairman may hold open a rollcall vote on any measure or matter which is before the committee until no later than midnight of the day on which the committee votes on such measure or matter.

9. *Subpoenas.* Subpoenas for attendance of witnesses and for the production of memoranda, documents, records, and the like may be issued by the chairman or any other member designated by him, but only when authorized by a majority of the members, of the committee. The subpoena shall briefly state the matter to which the witness is expected to testify or the documents to be produced.

10. *Hearings.* (a) Public notice shall be given of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be held by the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, at least 1 week in advance of such hearing, unless the committee or subcommittee determines that good cause exists for beginning such hearings at an earlier time.

(b) Hearings may be initiated only by the specified authorization of the committee or subcommittee.

(c) Hearings shall be held only in the District of Columbia unless specifically authorized to be held elsewhere by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee conducting such hearings.

(d) Witnesses appearing before the committee shall file with the clerk of the committee a written statement of his proposed testimony at least 24 hours not including weekends or holidays prior to a hearing at which he is to appear unless the chairman and the ranking minority member determines that there is good cause for the failure of the witness to file such a statement.

(e) Confidential testimony taken or confidential material presented in a closed hearing of the committee or subcommittee or any report of the proceedings of such hearing shall not be made public in whole or in part or by way of summary unless authorized by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee.

(f) Any witness summoned to give testimony or evidence at a public or closed hearing of the committee or subcommittee may be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing who shall be permitted at all times during such hearing to advise such witness of his legal rights.

(g) Witnesses providing unsworn testimony to the committee may be given a transcript of such testimony for the purpose of making minor grammatical corrections. Such witnesses will not, however, be permitted to alter the substance of their testimony. Any question involving such corrections shall be decided by the chairman.

11. *Nominations.* Unless otherwise ordered by the committee, nominations referred to the committee shall be held for at least seven (7) days before being voted on by the committee. Each member of the committee shall be furnished a copy of all nominations referred to the committee.

12. *Real Property Transactions.* Each member of the committee shall be furnished with a copy of the proposals of the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, submitted pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2662 and with a copy of the proposals of the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, submitted pursuant to 50 U.S.C. App. 2285, regarding the proposed acquisition or disposition of property of an estimated price or rental of more than $50,000. Any member of the committee objecting to or requesting information on a proposed acquisition or disposal shall communicate his objection or request to the chairman of the committee within thirty (30) days from the date of submission.

13. *Legislative Calendar.* (a) The clerk of the committee shall keep a printed calendar for the information of each committee member showing the bills introduced and referred to the committee and the status of such bills. Such calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes in such bills, the current status thereof, and new bills introduced and referred to the committee. A copy of each new revision shall be furnished to each member of the committee.

(b) Unless otherwise ordered, measures referred to the committee shall be referred by the clerk of the committee to the appropriate department or agency of the Government for reports thereon.

14. Except as otherwise specified herein, the Standing Rules of the Senate shall govern the actions of the committee. Each subcom-

mittee of the committee is part of the committee, and is therefore subject to the committee's rules so far as applicable.

15. *Powers and Duties of Subcommittees.* Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full committee on all matters referred to it. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the chairman and other subcommittee chairmen with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

PUBLICATIONS

Hearings

Department of Defense Authorization for Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1986. Hearings on S. 674:

Part 1: U.S. Military Posture. Posture statements of Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and General John W. Vessey, Jr., Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. February 4, 1985; pages 1–555.

Part 2: Army Programs, Navy-Marine Corps Programs, Air Force Programs. February 5, 6, 7, 1985; pages 556–1202.

Part 3: Unified Commands, Binary Chemicals. February 27, 28; March 1, 1985; pages 1203–1584.

Part 4: Tactical Programs. March 5, 7, 12, 14, 1985; pages 1585–2158.

Part 5: Manpower and Personnel. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) February 28; March 7, 11, 12, 19, 21, 1985; pages 2159–2987.

Part 6: Preparedness. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Preparedness.) February 21; March 7, 14, 21, 1985; pages 2989–3434.

Part 7: Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces.) February 21, 26; March 1, 5, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 1985; pages 3435–4342.

Part 8: Sea Power and Force Projection. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Sea Power and Force Projection.) February 26, 28; March 5, 7, 12, 14, 1985; pages 4343–4759.

Defense Procurement Process. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Defense Acquisition Policy.):

Part 3: January 30, 1985; pages 1–38.

Part 4: February 20, 1985; pages 1–38.

Soviet Treaty Violations. February 20; May 7, 1985; 106 pages.

Improving the Professionalism of the Defense Acquisition Work Force. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Defense Acquisition Policy.) March 11, 1985; 68 pages.

Audit Practices in the Department of Defense. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Defense Acquisition Policy.) March 12, 1985; 141 pages.

Department of Energy Fiscal Year 1986 Authorization for Defense Programs. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces.) March 14, 1985; 177 pages.

Military Construction Authorization and Appropriation for Fiscal Year 1986. (Joint Hearings before the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Armed Services (S. 537); and the Subcommittee on Military Construction of the Committee on Appropriations (H.R. 3327.) March 18, 19, 20, 1985; 579 pages.

Permissible Employment and Activities of Former Department of Defense Employees. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Defense Acquisition Policy.) March 19, 1985; 59 pages.

Cost Estimating in Support of Contract Negotiations. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Defense Acquisition Policy.) March 20, 1985; 87 pages.

Housing for Military Personnel. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) Monterey, California; April 9, 1985; 42 pages.

Chemical Warfare Review Commission. May 1, 1985; 149 pages.

Base Closures. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Military Construction.) May 2, 1985; 41 pages.

Proposed Changes in the Survivor Benefit Plan. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) June 20, 1985; 65 pages.

Army's Light Division. June 20, 1985; 57 pages.

Soviet Strategic Force Developments. (Joint hearing before the Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces of the Committee on Armed Services and Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations.) June 26, 1985; 61 pages.

The National Security Protection Act of 1985. (Hearing on S. 1301 before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) June 26, 1985; 59 pages.

Amend the Panama Canal Act of 1979 and Panama Canal Authorization Act, 1986. Hearing on H.R. 664 and H.R. 1784. September 19, 1985; 33 pages.

Military Medical Care System. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) September 19, 24; October 8, 1985; 291 pages.

Nuclear Winter and Its Implications. October 2, 3, 1985; 209 pages.

Implementation of the 1984 Defense Procurement Legislation. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Defense Acquisition Policy.) October 17, 29; November 7, 13, 1985; 608 pages.

National Shipbuilding Industrial Base Act of 1985. (Hearing on S. 535 before the Subcommittee on Sea Power and Force Projection.) October 24, 1985; 119 pages.

Strategic Defense Initiative. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces.) October 30; November 6, 21; December 3, 5, 1985; 425 pages.

Department of Defense Ammunition Requirements and Production Base. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Preparedness.):

Part 1: October 31, 1985; 42 pages.

Part 2: December 10, 11, 1985; 82 pages.

The Department of Defense Method of Determining the Current and Outyear Operation and Maintenance Budget Request. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Preparedness.) November 7, 1985; 25 pages.

Proposals to Change Military Retirement. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Manpower and Personnel.) December 4, 5, 1985; 168 pages.

Navy Promotion Policy. December 13, 1985; 14 pages.

Reorganization of the Department of Defense. Hearings on S. 2295:

Reorganization of the Department of Defense. October 16; November 14, 19, 20, 21; December 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 1985; —pages.

Department of Defense Authorization for Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987. Hearings on S. 2199:

Part 1: U.S. Military Posture. Posture Statements of Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and Admiral William J. Crowe, Jr., Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, February 5, 1986; pages 1–540.

Part 2: Unified Commands. March 11, 12, 1986; pages 541–826.

Part 3: Army Programs, Navy-Marine Corps Programs, Air Force Programs. April 15, 16, 17, 1986; pages 827–1357.

Part 4: Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces and Preparedness Programs. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces and the Subcommittee on Preparedness.) January 30; March 14, 20, 25; April 10, 17, 18, 24; May 6, 1986; pages 1359–1844.

State-Sponsored Terrorism. January 28, 1986; pages 1–24.

Strategic Homeporting Initiative. (Hearings before the Subcommittee on Military Construction.) April 11, 1986; pages 1–—.

Nuclear Testing Issues. April 29, 30, 1986; pages 1–132.

The Acquisition Findings in the Report of the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management. (Hearing on S. 2082 and S. 2151 before the Subcommittee on Defense Acquisition Policy.) April 8, 1986; pages 1–109.

To Combat Terrorism and Other Forms of Conventional Warfare. (Hearing before the Subcommittee on Sea Power and Force Projection.) August 5, 1986; pages 1–—.

Nominations: 99th Congress

Barker, Robert B., to be Chairman of the Military Liaison Committee to the Department of Energy, October 7, 1986.

Cox, Chapman B., of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management and Personnel), Dec. 12, 1986, 35 pages.

Crowe, Admiral William J., Jr., U.S. Navy, to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, July 30, 1985; 35 pages.

Dawson, Robert K., to be Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), Sept. 12, 1985; 149 pages.

Foley, Sylvester R., Jr., to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Defense Programs, December 12, 1985; 35 pages.

Garrett, H. Lawrence, III, to be General Counsel of the Department of Defense, Jan. 28, 1986; 8 pages.

Hicks, Donald A., to be Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, July 25, 1985; 13 pages.

Krings, John E., to be Director of Operational Test and Evaluation, Department of Defense. (New Position—P.L. 98–94 of September 24, 1983.) Mar. 7, 1985; 20 pages.

Rourke, Russell A., to be Secretary of the Air Force, Dec. 3, 1985. 18 pages.

Shannon, John W., to be Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics) (new position created by P.L. 98–94). Jan 23, 1985; 6 pages.

Sims, Robert B., to be Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), Sept. 12, 1985; 149 pages.

REPORTS

Number	
99-12	Report on the Activities of the Committee on Armed Services, 98th Congress, March 18, 1985; 100 pages.
99-41	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1986, 99th Congress, April 29, 1985; 433 pages.
99-49	New GI Bill Amendments of 1985, August 1, 1985; 3 pages.
99-136	Authorizing Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1986 for Intelligence Activities of the U.S. Government, the Intelligence Community Staff, The Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System (CIARDS) and for other purposes, September 11, 1985; 4 pages.
99-205	Amending the Panama Canal Act of 1979 Regarding the Payment of Interest on the U.S. Investment in the Panama Canal, December 3, 1985; 5 pages.
99-206	Panama Canal Amendments Act of 1985, December 3, 1985; 8 pages.
99-207	Panama Canal Commission Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1986, December 3, 1985; 6 pages.
99-280	Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986, April 14, 1986; 170 pages.
99-292	Amending Title 10, United States Code, To Establish A Revised Retirement System for New Members of the Uniformed Services, To Revise the Method of Determining Cost of Living Adjustments Under the Revised Retirement System, and for other purposes, May 1, 1986; 65 pages.
99-300	Department of Defense Supplemental Authorization Act, 1986, May 15, 1986; 26 pages.
99-331	National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987, July 8, 1986; 490 pages.

Committee Prints

99-86	Defense Organization: The Need For Change, (Staff Report), October 16, 1965; 645 pages.

INDEX BY REPORT NUMBERS OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REPORTED TO SENATE

Report No.	Bill No.	Executive Report No.	Subject
99-12	Committee activities		
99-41	S. 1029		
99-49	S.J. Res. 108		
99-124	H.R. 752		
99-136	S. 1271		
99-205	H.R. 664		
99-206	H.R. 729		
99-207	H.R. 1784		
99-280	S. 2298		
99-292	S. 2395		
99-300	S. 2495		
99-331	S. 2638		

INFORMATION RE APPOINTMENT OF BOARDS OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY, NAVAL AND AIR FORCE ACADEMIES

Public Law 816 of the 80th Congress provides a uniform procedure for the appointment of members of the Boards of Visitors of the Military and Naval Academies, and provides that there shall be appointed on or before the last day of every year Boards of Visitors to each of the Academies to be constituted as follows:

Senate:

Chairman of the Armed Services Committee or his designee.
*1 Senator.
*2 members of the Senate Appropriations Committee.
*(To be appointed by the Vice President)

House:

Chairman of the Armed Services Committee or his designee.
**2 Congressmen.
**2 members of the House Appropriations Committee.
**(To be appointed by the Speaker of the House)

Presidential:

Six persons, to serve for a 3-year term, 2 new members appointed each year. Each Board to visit respective Academy once annually.

Boards of Visitors to the

Military Academy: (Title 10, U.S.C. sec. 4355(q).)
1985.—Senators Levin, Weicker, Gramm, Johnston.
1986.—Senators Levin, Weicker, Gramm, Johnston.

Naval Academy: (Title 10, U.S.C., sec. 6968(a).)
1985.—Senators Denton, Hatfield, Hollings, Sarbanes.
1986.—Senators Denton, Hatfield, Hollings, Sarbanes.

Air Force Academy: (Title 10, U.S.C., sec. 9355(a).)
1985.—Senators Goldwater, Stevens, Chiles, DeConcini.
1986.—Senators Goldwater, Stevens, Chiles, DeConcini.

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